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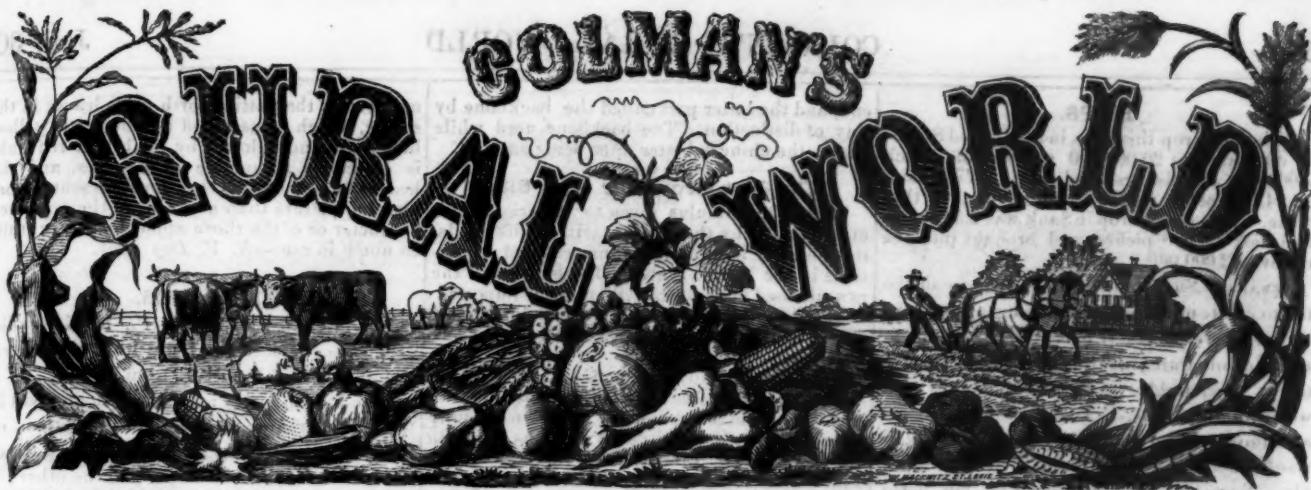
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VOL. XXII.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JANUARY 30, 1869.

No. 5.

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[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

DO SEED DETERIORATE?

It is an opinion so generally received, that it would appear paradoxical to controvert it—yet, facts, founded on experience, are better than any pre-formed notions. I am not like the Frenchman, who, as his opponent thought, advanced a very absurd theory, and remarked that his theory was not borne out by facts.—His reply was, so much the worse for facts. I am constrained to think the seed of cereals do not deteriorate or run out in common parlance; but it is oftener the man runs out, for want of proper care in selecting and cultivation of seed.

For instance, plant corn for several years on poor land and cultivate badly; there will be nothing but nubbins, unfit for seed. Sow for two or three seasons rusty or shriveled wheat; the product will be the same, however good the season. Plant small, dwarfish potatoes a few years, and an entire run-out will result; as I have noticed with some of my neighbors. They sell all the large tubers; eat and plant all the small ones until compelled to purchase seed from the North to enable them to raise a marketable potato.

I will proceed to give my experience with wheat and corn:

Being in Philadelphia in 1841, I purchased a barrel of Mediterranean bearded wheat. It proved to be very early, hardy, and stood close grazing without injury. It soon became the favorite to the exclusion of all others: no deterioration was noticed for five or six years. Two years of rust in succession somewhat lessened the yield; still it held its own for ten years; but, through neglect and a desire for new sorts, it has been abandoned. I sent a few bags to Callaway county, Mo., in 1842; being there last May, I was surprised to find it yet the favorite wheat.

In 1856 I purchased 25 bushels of New York white premium wheat, and gave it to a friend in Florissant Valley—it is yet the largest and most productive grain raised in that valley. By good culture it is as good now as when first brought out. The celebrated Wicks' wheat, was obtained by Mr. Wicks, of New York, by judicious selection and cultivation.

I once rented a field to an old Virginian to

be planted to corn. In the autumn I noticed his corn was remarkably white, large, and grown beyond the shuck; it led me to enquire where he obtained his seed. He stated he found it on the farm he first removed to, and had been planting it for twenty years, being always careful to select and put by his seed corn, rejecting all discolored or mixed ears. Going through his field one day, I plucked four ears; hung them up to the rafters of my porch; planted them the next season; selected the best ears and planted eighty acres; raised three prize crops, and furnished seed corn to many for 35 miles around. This corn never ran out, with those that were careful to plant on rich land, cultivate well, and pick their seed carefully from standing corn.

J. S.

Florissant Valley, Mo.

BEST BREED OF HOGS.

COL. COLMAN: The raising of pork in the West is an interest of great magnitude. Millions of dollars are taken in every fall and winter by our Western farmers for their hogs. Not only are the people on the Atlantic coast dependent upon us for their bacon, but the people of Europe also rely upon us to no small extent, for "Yankee" pork and bacon.

Pork raising is one of our most profitable branches of farming. In many parts of the West, hogs will live in the woods and forests upon the mast until it is time to put more substantial diet into them, in the shape of corn.—Where forests do not abound, clover and grain fields are made, as far as possible, a substitute, until fattening time. Then corn is fed. Dairies do not abound in the West as they do in the East, with milk and whey to help the pigs and shoats along. We must look at matters as they are in the West—see how hogs are raised and fed here, and then tell us which is the best breed for us here. Let us hear from the live correspondents of the *Rural World*. Tell us gentlemen, you who have had experience, which breed has done the best with you. We want, do we not, early maturity in the breed?—a hog that will be ready to kill when 12 to 18 months old; that will dress 250 pounds? A hardy hog—one that can work somewhat for himself, and not be too dependent on the swill tub—one that can hunt up the nuts, or feed on clover, or glean from the grain fields? Brother farmers, what breed will fill this bill? YOUNG FARMER.

**HOPS.**

"The hop crop this year, in the United States, is estimated at 20,000,000 pounds, of which 7,000,000 pounds are credited to Wisconsin, and 4,000,000 of that to Sauk county, in that State. This year's crop in Sauk was 2,548 acres and took 20,000 pickers and brought into the county \$2,000,000."—[Ex.]

**REMARKS**—Such items as the above are calculated to create much mischief among farmers, and for various reasons. It makes the slow but sure mode of obtaining wealth, or at least competency, unpalatable. Americans, and by this we mean all *acclimated* American citizens, are ever impatient to wait; they want immediate results, and must have them, if at all attainable. Now, one good hop crop on ten acres, with high prices, (which would certainly be obtained,) when nobody has hops but yourself, would be worth a small fortune; but when would such a combined succession of circumstances ever happen? We wish to state one other great reason, or fact, why we are not enthusiastic to encourage hop culture, also assigned as a reason, and want all who have hop yards, or all that have the hop fever, to ponder it well: *Hops must be sold before the next crop comes in*, or they become almost valueless for brewers. One prominent brewers' firm, of this city, threw out \$7,000 worth the other day, as unfit for their purpose.

**CUTTING TIMBER TO LAST.**

At the N. Y. Farmers' Club, the question was discussed as to the best time to cut timber for building purposes, in order that it may last a long time without decay. Mr. Skinner, who has perhaps the largest experience in this matter of any one in the county, said he would always cut when the timber is frozen. He was aware that other seasons of the year are recommended. He had tried all seasons, and with a number of species of wood, and no timber lasted so well as that cut in winter when frozen. He said a hemlock stick used as a stringer for bridges will last longer when the bark is left on. He had observed it often, and gave as a reason, that the bark kept the wood moist. He thought the best timber for sills, or building purposes, is red elm, next in order is oak, white elm, or red beech. For pins, the raves of wood-sleds, and bolsters to wagons, there is no timber to be preferred to red elm.

**PORK, HOW TO CUT AND TRIM IT.**—Have the hog laid on his back on a stout table. Clean the carcass of the leaf fat. Take off the feet at the ankle joints. Cut the head off close to the shoulders, separating the jowl from the skull, and open the skull lengthwise on the under side, so as to remove the brains fully. Remove the backbone in its whole length, and with a sharp knife cut off the skin—then the fat, leaving only about one-half inch of fat on the spinal column. The middlings or sides are now cut from between the quarters leaving the shoulders square-shaped, and the ham pointed, or it may be rounded to suit your fancy. The ribs are next removed, partially or entirely with the sides. The trimmings or fat from the hams, and flabby parts of the sides, are rendered up with the backbone strips for lard. The sausage meat is cut off from the fat and ribs; and other lean places are used for the same purpose. The thick part of the backbone that lies between the shoulders is called chine; it is cut from the tapering bony

end, and the latter part called the backbone by way of distinction. The backbone used while fresh; the chine is better after being smoked.

**Why Not Grow Our Own Silk?**

With the stimulus given to American silk manufacture, by the present tariff on silk goods, this industry is assuming unprecedented proportions in the United States. The bulk of all the raw silk used in American silk mills, is imported. Is there any good reason why this should be so? Why should we not ourselves grow all the silk required.

The attempts hitherto made at silk growing in the United States indicate the possibility of its success in many sections. It was successfully grown in South Carolina as early as 1755, in which year Mrs. Pinckney, mother of General Pinckney of revolutionary fame, took to England a quantity of silk grown and spun in that State. Governor N. Johnson cultivated silk successfully as early as 1693. Experiments in the culture of this product in the Carolinas, made at intervals since the above dates, have uniformly been successful; but the cultivation of cotton has so absorbed the attention of Southern agriculturalists, that but little attention has been attracted to results of experiments in silk culture.

Silk growing in Connecticut dates back to a very early period. Governor Law wore in 1747 the first silk coat and stockings produced in that colony. President Stiles of Yale College, took a great interest in the pursuit, for forty years, and the college library contains a manuscript journal of his observations during that period. In Dr. Franklin's time silk was cultivated at Philadelphia. It is recorded that Mrs. Susannah Wright, of Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., received in 1771 a premium for a piece of silk sixty yards long, made from cocoons of her own raising, and used for a court dress for the queen of Great Britain. Specimens of this silk are still preserved.

In the more northerly portions of the Union, silk growing has not proved very successful, owing to the severity of the climate. The attempts to grow silk in this State some twenty or more years since were failures, probably from this cause. But the southern and middle portions of the country, as well as the greater portions of the Pacific slope, are admirably adapted to this pursuit. California in particular, has advantages for this industry excelled by few localities on the globe.

The present condition of the silk industry in the latter State, is very prosperous, it is estimated that it has increased one-fourth during the past year. There are now five millions of mulberry trees under cultivation in that State; two crops of cocoons in a season being the usual production, although three are sometimes obtained. It is also estimated that ten millions of sound cocoons will be the product of 1869. This represents thirty thousand pounds of fiber, produced at a cost of twenty-five per cent, less than the same quality of silk can be imported.

The conclusions from these facts are unmistakable. Silk manufacturing and silk growing in this country are at last permanent and profitable industries.—*Scientific American*.

**BERRY HEDGE.**—Among all the members of the bush families, we know of none which can be converted into a more beautiful hedge than the common barberry. The invariable habit of the barberry is to throw out strong, stout, straight shoots, often of four to five feet high. These shoots are covered with very sharp spurs, their entire length; and offer the most formidable protest against the encroachments of man or beast. The barberry bears a pretty yellow blossom, and the fruit is in the shape of a bright red berry, one half inch to one inch long, ripening after the October frosts. This berry is of a high acid character, and very valuable for culinary purposes, making an elegant preserve. The appearance of the bush from the

moment of the putting forth of its leaves in the spring, which is succeeded by the pretty yellow blossoms, and followed by the bright red fruit, is extremely acceptable to the eyes, and the hedges formed by this bark must present a more pleasing picture than anything of the evergreen character or of the thorn apple, locusts or fruits so much in use.—*N. Y. Day Book*.

**FARM GATES.**

EDS. RURAL WORLD: C. P., of Kirksville, Mo., says, he does not know how, at little expense, to keep a farm gate from sagging.

I do it in this way: Set the hanging post 3½ feet in the ground, tamp well at the bottom, on the side opposite the gate; then dig a trench six inches deep from one post to the other; in this put a 3x4 scantling, or a pole of white oak, black walnut, mulberry, or some other lasting timber, seeing that it just fills the space between the two gate posts, and cover with earth; and the gate will stand as you hang it, till the post rots off.

H. R. B.

**HEDGE INQUIRIES.**

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Will some of your readers, please answer a few questions in regard to the Osage Orange plant:

1. The proper way of sprouting seed, and at what time.
2. How to plant, and how much to the acre.
3. How thick, when in the fence row.
4. The best plow for tilling.
5. What time for setting and re-planting.
6. What time for pruning, and the best way.
7. After cultivation.
8. When to stop cultivation.

G. W. O., *Clay Co., Mo.*

**Preparation of Whitewash.**

Whitewash is one of the most valuable articles in the world, when properly applied. It not only prevents the decay of wood, but conduces greatly to the healthiness of all buildings, whether of wood or stone. Out-buildings and fences, when not painted, should be supplied once or twice a year with a good coat of whitewash, which should be prepared in the following way:—Take a clean water-tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water over it, boiling hot and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slaked. When the slaking has been thoroughly effected, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphite of zinc and one of common salt; these will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre; or a good pearl or lead color, by the addition of lamp, vine, or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds of umber, Turkish or American, the latter is the cheapest, one pound of Indian red, one pound of common lampblack. For common stone-color, add four pounds of raw umber, and two pounds of lampblack. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior both in appearance and durability to the common whitewash.—*Journal of Chemistry*.

According to experiments made at the Michigan Agricultural College, the amount of milk consumed by pigs to produce one pound of increase was, for the first week, 7.20 lbs.; for the second week, 7.70 lbs.; for the third week, 12.52 lbs.; and for the fourth week, 10.56 lbs. Hence the younger the animal the more rapidly it gains.



#### IMPROVED FLOATING WATER POWER. SHEPARD'S PATENT CURRENT MILL.

Tide mills and those driven by other water currents are not unusual, but the level of the wheel shaft being fixed, either low water or high water is prejudicial to the full action of the mill. The device shown in the accompanying engraving, being sustained always on the surface of the current, and the connections of the power with the machinery being self-adjustable or automatic, the height of the water can have no effect on the performance of the water-wheel.

The contrivance consists of two scows or floats connected by cross-bars or timbers, so that they are in parallel lines, and having suspended between them one or more water-wheels of the kind known as undershot. The ends of the floats, or scows, facing the current are wedge-shaped, to present little resistance to the current and to divert the stream into the space between the two floats. Projecting also from the bows at the water surface, is a V-shaped guard for defending the wheel from floating

timber, ice, etc., or a boom may be used projecting from the shore, as an additional means of defence, when the state of the stream requires it. A gate conforming to the circumference of the wheel, being a segment of a circle, is used also as a guard and to regulate the amount of water impinging on the buckets and consequently the speed of the wheel, as also to entirely stop the wheel by cutting off the stream from the buckets. The main or wheel shaft, carries on the shore end a bevel gear that drives a similar gear, from the shaft of which, power is carried, by means of pulleys and belts or shafting, to the mill standing upon the bank. The receiving pulley and shaft is hung in a frame, one end of which is hinged or pivoted to the shore-side-float or scow, and the other to the mill building. Thus, whether the water be high or low, the belt is always kept "taut," and the machinery driven the same under all circumstances. Chains or ropes at the ends of

the floating scow nearest the shore, and the pivoted frame, hold the floats rigidly in position.

The wheel may be made with ordinary fixed radial buckets, or the buckets may be pivoted to open and close by their own weight, as those in the engraving, thus offering less back resistance to the water in rising. By lengthening the boats, two or more wheels may be used, or a series of floats may be constructed across the stream, having their wheels suitably connected, thus multiplying the power indefinitely. It will be seen that the immense expense of constructing dams, and the large damages from flowing lands to form a pond or reservoir, are avoided by this plan. It is evidently a valuable device in many localities where sudden rises of water or frequent changes in the condition of the stream prevent a reliable and steady water power.

Patented June 2d, 1868, by Albert B. Shepard, who may be addressed for additional particulars at Sand Bank, Oswego county, N. Y.

The annual sales of merchandise in Boston amount to nearly \$1,000,000,000. This is second to the sales of New York. Other American cities report aggregate sales as follows: Philadelphia, \$662,000,000; New Orleans, \$526,000,000; Chicago, \$342,000,000; Baltimore, \$324,000,000; Cincinnati, \$213,000,000; St. Louis, \$213,000,000; San Francisco, \$151,000,000; Louisville, \$126,000,000; Milwaukee, \$100,000,000. None of the remaining cities reach \$100,000,000 of sales annually.

Russia has hit upon a new plan for assisting the starving inhabitants of Finland. It assists them out of their country and sends them to colonize the Amoor regions. Each man who emigrates, receives two hundred acres of ground, tools and stock, all except the land to be paid for in eight years, the farm being a gift. They are besides to be wholly exempted from taxation for twenty-four years, and thereafter taxed but moderately. The offer is said to be popular and satisfactory, both to the Finns and to Russia.

As we import \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth of worsteds, and manufacture but \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth, it is a fair suggestion that some attention should be given to the production of long or combing wool. This would also promote the mutton business, as the long woolled are the larger breed of sheep.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 23.—The Senate confirmed the nomination of Benj. D. Walsh, as State Entomologist.

## A NEW ROUTE TO THE OCEAN.

BY PROF. J. B. TURNER.

It is well known that the flow of the grain trade as inevitably determines the route of the railroads and the course of commerce and travel in the west, as the lay of the land does the flow of the rivers. No human power can change this great fundamental commercial law. Hence all our railroads in southern Illinois, run toward the east or the north and north east toward New York or Chicago, St. Louis or Cairo, the great outlets for our grain and other products.

If we attempt to go south-east or north-west in any part of southern Illinois, we find ourselves at once blocked up, or compelled to reach our destination by very circuitous and expensive routes, so much so that even the southern Illinois fruit trade is forced to reach its markets in Iowa and the west by way of Chicago, at immense inconvenience and expense to all parties alike.

This public inconvenience in travel, in the exchange of fruits, lumber and commodities of all sorts, can never be fully removed until its cause also is removed by the opening of new channels of trade and commerce.

Now if we look to the north-west of us to the country lying about the head waters of the Missouri river, west of the Mississippi, north of the Platte river and east of the Rocky Mountains, we find the finest natural wheat field in the known world, larger in extent than the whole of the great States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York combined, as yet all undeveloped and scarcely rippled by the plowshare of the pioneers flowing in upon it from all quarters of the globe, at the rate of more than a quarter of a million per annum.

What is to be done with this wheat? Its future amount is almost appalling. It almost makes a man's back ache just to think of it. Shall these hardy pioneers have the full benefit of their toil, while we of southern Illinois have our full share of the benefit of this immense trade, and the travel that must attend it: or shall both they and we be cheated out of it, simply by our own stupidity, inaction and indifference?

Immediately west of us lies a natural corn and stock field, of scarcely less magnitude and importance.

Now all this immense trade as naturally flows to St. Louis and Cairo as water runs down hill: indeed, put it in gum elastic sacks and throw it into the rivers, and for more than a thousand miles above, right through the heart of this great wheat field, it would go there itself, without the aid of steam or men.

But St. Louis as a mart for grain has heretofore been too much in the condition General Grant said Ben. Butler was, at Dutch Gap: "it is bottled up."

We propose simply to uncork it. Its only route to Liverpool and New York through New Orleans is at present too circuitous, dangerous and expensive in its risks both in climate and of carriage, to be in the highest degree available for many of our most important products.

But the Ohio river is already navigable for the greater part of the entire year, from its mouth at Cairo up as far as Charleston, Va., on the Kanawha river, near the proposed terminus of the Covington & Ohio railroad and the James river and Kanawha canal; both of which were already in active operation before the war, one to the vicinity of Lynchburg, the other to Covington, through one ridge of mountains and almost up to the base of the other ridge on the west side of the Shenandoah valley.

Mr. Daddow, of Pennsylvania, practical miner and engineer, and author of the work on coal, iron and oil, and Mr. Bannan, editor of the *Miner's Journal*, at Pottsville, Penn., have examined this new route to the ocean. They report that the route is wholly feasible, at small ex-

pense, and that the maximum grade on the highest point of the Greene river pass is only twenty feet per mile, less than we frequently encounter here on our prairies, while the general elevation to be overcome is nearly 11,000 feet less than the most favorable present route from east to west." The distance between the two points of navigable waters, the one on the seaboard and the other on the Kanawha, is only three hundred and twenty miles.

These eminent practical engineers above cited say that, through this proposed Greene river pass, "nature has provided a connecting link between the east and the west and has hewn the Alleghanies to their base and cut a pathway for the steamboat and locomotive, from the Ohio to the Chesapeake. Though the first line of traffic ever proposed to this country, and proposed, too, by the most eminent engineer, statesman and soldier, of any age or country—by the immortal Washington himself—it is as yet only proposed.

I cannot but here repeat what I asserted in my report as the chairman of the committee, on the J. N. W. & S. E. R. R., when that subject was brought before the minds of our people, that "Norfolk was always the national outlet of the commerce of this continent; and had it not been blocked up by want of local commercial enterprise, would have assumed that position long ago, instead of New York. The people of Virginia and the commercial world are already becoming conscious of this great fact. It behoves the people of St. Louis and of middle and southern Illinois to become conscious of it too."

—Report of R. R. Committee.

Over a large part of this distance both the canal and the railroad are already built; ready to let the products of our immense western wheat and stock fields out to the ocean at Norfolk, Va., which is two hundred miles nearer to St. Louis or Cincinnati in a straight line than New York.

By this route grain and produce would go from the head waters of the Missouri and Mississippi and Platte rivers, up the Ohio and Kanawha, by only a single reshipment, out to the ocean at Norfolk and on to New York or Liverpool, at less than half the cost it now requires through any more northern route, through a more genial climate, neither imperilled by heat or blocked up half the year by ice.

Unlike railroads, it proffers free trade and transit over a great democratic highway of thousands of miles in extent, to every man or boy in the land who can steer a boat or a barge, with full room for elevators and storage at any point along the banks of these rivers; admitting of no possibility of combinations for unjust monopolies either in transportation or storage.

This harbor of Norfolk was always the most natural outlet for the commerce of the west—Washington and Jefferson both perceived it, and both predicted that some day this route would be opened.

But it was for a time blocked up by the peculiar agricultural interests, or supposed interests of Virginia. While New York dug out and let the commerce of the west and the world in. In other words, New York did what Chicago and the north are now doing; they woke up to the inevitable necessities of trade and commerce.

But Virginia did what southern Illinois is now doing, she went to sleep and dozed over politics and partisan triumphs, and office seeking and president making and discussed all imaginable two-penny issues on the stump, till her more adroit rival ran away with the trade of the world, and the crack of final doom began to resound about her ears.

We trust that she will wake up now and unite with her western friends in securing both her own and our mutual interests.

[Conclusion in our next.]

SAUSAGE MEAT.—To 25 lbs. of meat, chopped fine, add 10 ounces of good ground pepper, and 7 table-spoonfuls of sage. Warm the meat, and mix thoroughly.

## The Dairy.

## The Ayrshire Herd Book—Remarkable Yields of Milk, &amp;c., &amp;c.

At the present time, when there seems to be a more general desire among farmers to improve neat stock by means of thorough-breds, a well authenticated pedigree of animals is of the first importance. Grades of the different breeds are now quite common, and not unfrequently these have been palmed off to unsuspecting persons as thorough-breds. At some of our fairs, high bred grades have been entered as full-blooded animals—they have occasionally taken prizes as such, and then been sold at high figures, but when employed for breeding purposes their stock have not always proved satisfactory. Of course breeders of acknowledged reputation have not been guilty of any such practices, for it must be observed that as a class our breeders of thorough-bred stock are men who have a high sense of honor in their dealings. Nor as a matter of pecuniary interest would they peril the reputation of their herds by sending out grades as thorough-breds. But the fact that such things have been done by irresponsible parties, should be a caution to those about purchasing stock to look well from whom they purchase. A carefully compiled herd book, in which the pedigrees of animals are correctly traced, subserves the interest of every one who has anything to do with thorough-bred stock, and we are glad to see that the Association of Breeders have caused to be issued a new edition of the "Ayrshire Herd Book."

J. N. Bagg, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., is the editor of this work, and the committee on publication are Geo. B. Loring, William Birnie and H. S. Collins, names so well and favorably known to the public as to give high character to the work for its accuracy. The volume is handsomely illustrated and contains a thousand pedigrees, and the addresses of two hundred Ayrshire breeders. The editor, in his preface, say that the work "it is believed, contains the pedigrees of nearly all the Ayrshires known as such in the country, and it has patrons both in Canada and New Brunswick." "No pains or expense," he says, "has been spared to make the work complete and reliable. The aim has been to make each pedigree exact and simple, tracing the animal on the side both of sire and dam to an importation or some previous herd book number." And he remarks further that not all the pedigrees received have been approved and none approved on which suspicion rests.

In referring to the immense capital invested in live stock in this country, Mr. Bagg says the latest estimates fix the cattle census of the United States at 28,145,240 and their value at the enormous sum of \$1,000,000,000, and he well remarks that there is a necessity for increased attention in the selection, breeding and feeding of cattle.

Speaking of the pre eminent feature of the Ayrshire as a milk-producing breed, he refers to some of the pedigrees of animals recorded in the work—animals that have given 30 quarts of milk per day, their live weight in milk in 17 days, and averaged ten to twelve quarts of milk every day for a year. It is recorded of "Jean Armour," imported by Mr. Peters, of Southboro, Mass., that in 114 days trial she gave an average of 49 lbs. 3 ozs. milk a day, ranging from 58 to 43 pounds, and three days milk in this trial yielded 6 lbs. 3 ozs. of butter. This is a very remarkable yield, for if the milk was only of average fair quality it would have made if converted into cheese 570 pounds, a very large quantity to be made from a cow in less than four months. Mr. Bagg says the Ayrshires have been known in this country less than forty years, but their trial has proved eminently satisfactory. Among the Ayrshires whose pedigrees are fully given in this work, we notice a number of animals from the splendid herd of Walcott & Campbell, New York Mills, Oneida county, in-

cluding their imported stock; a number imported and bred by James Brodie, of Rural Hill, Jefferson county; a number from the herd of James T. Converse, Woodville, Jefferson county, and several from the herd of J. H. Morgan, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and of S. D. Hungerford, of Adams, Jefferson county. Among the illustrations we recognize the life-like portraits of "Baldy" and "Heilen Douglas," animals imported and owned by Messrs. Walcott & Campbell, of New York Mills.

Mr. Bagg seems to have performed his task in a very creditable manner, and we commend his labors to the public.

#### Feeding Sour Milk to Cows.

In the year 1843 the writer was living in the little village of Onondaga Hollow, four miles south of Syracuse, N. Y. For a few months, Rev. Stanley lived in the same house with us. He had an extra good cow, which had been taught to drink her own milk (sour of course), to which dish-water and a little bran had been added. She was a number one cow that filled the pail at every milking, and her milk was rich. Her color was dark brown, with a yellow hide, wherever that could be seen.

We have ourselves owned at least one cow that would drink sour milk or swill every chance she could get, and she was one of the best and most profitable in the dairy. Not every cow will do this, but most cows can be taught to do so. It is not a natural, but acquired, taste. Sour milk is good for pigs, but when there are not pigs enough to consume all, it is well enough to feed it to the cows, and we know it to be profitable.

#### Horse Department.

##### Large Thorough-Bred Horses.

It is often said by breeders of horses, that they would be glad to raise colts from the pure blood, or racing stock, if it was not for the diminutive size of this stock. Few persons, it seems, outside of the racing fraternity, know anything of the thorough-breds and their peculiarities; for, notwithstanding the almost universal belief, that they are under size, and unfit for general utility, a little arguing will satisfy any one that the idea of their unfitness for general use, is erroneous, and that many of the stallions of this breed are full up to the measure needed for farm work. There are, at the present time in St. Louis Co., three stallions of this breed, either of which is sufficiently large for the various purposes for which farmers use horses.

Our experience tells us that a horse well formed and sixteen hands high, with good action, is more desirable than any other for the uses of the farm; and the horses alluded to, fill the bill in this respect. The noted race mare Peytona, who won the largest stake ever run for in this country, and who also won the great four mile heat race with Fashion, was over sixteen and a half hands high.

At the present time there is a stallion in Tennessee, owned by the Hon. Bailey Peyton, the getter up of the great stake alluded to, and for whom the mare Peytona was named by her owner at the time she won the stake—that is over sixteen hands, and remarkably full formed

and heavy built. This horse, in our estimation, would be as good a cross for farm stock as can be found in the whole country. His racing career closed in the South last year, where his seat of running forty-two miles in twenty-one days, averaging a two-mile race for each day, every one of which he won excepting the last—which was lost by giving the opposing horse light weight to carry—gives this horse a racing reputation of considerable credit.

Bonnie Scotland is as pretty as a picture—and is sixteen hands high. She has recently been sold to a gentleman in Chicago. Revenge, out of the old racer Fashion, and by imp. Monarch, is owned in Wisconsin. This horse is near sixteen hands high, and is as handsome as a horse can be. Red Eye is at McKinnon's stables near Chicago. He, too, is full sized and wonderfully fine formed. As a racer he ranked next to Lexington as one of the best of Boston's get. Woodburn Scythian, at Columbus, Ohio, is as fine as a peacock and up to full measure. This horse was raised by Alexander, and is out of Sally Shannon, by Woodpecker. His sire was imp. Scythian. Imp. Leamington, owned by Mr. Cameron, of New York, is sixteen hands and a half high, and as fine as silk. This stud produced many colts, who proved winners of noted races in England last year. A pair like Leamington, driven to a wagon along one of our streets, would attract—by their fine size, elastic step and great beauty, and power to draw loads also—more attention than all the unwieldy, Conestoga, club-footed, chuckle-headed, bull-looking draft horses, that one could count in two weeks; and would live (and keep fat) on less than one-half the food needed by the hoggish breed.

I don't think I ever saw farm horses that pleased me better than the colts of the great racer Grey Eagle, bred from the mares of mixed blood in Kentucky. Grey Eagle was regarded as the handsomest horse ever seen in this country. His size was not up to full measure, but many of his colts were big enough (and sold for the highest prices of that time) to be used for carriage purposes. The finest and gayest match horses I ever saw were colts of Grey Eagle. They were much sought after by the Eastern men of wealth, who prized them highly to whirl their large-sized family carriages along the avenues of Philadelphia and New York.

Hampton Court is a young imported horse, owned also by Mr. Cameron, the owner of Leamington. This horse is from the best racing stock of England, and when I saw him in his two-year old form, he was near sixteen hands high and well built. I might enumerate numbers of the gay and handsome thorough-breds that were distinguished as racers, and also of full size for general purposes, but the few named ought to be sufficient to dispel the popular idea, that the racing stock are too small for farm uses.

There is a prejudice in the minds of many against the blood horses, on account, no doubt, of the fact that this stock has always been idolized by the racing men. The idea of running horses for prizes, is considered, by them, a very

great wrong, and the mere mention of a stallion of this breed is horrifying to their senses, and the idea of raising a colt from one of these horses, sounds to them like joining the gamblers. Now, I have very great respect for ideas founded on morality, and would much rather add to, than detract from, the religious sentiment of the community; yet there is something due to those who have distributed, through their racing associations, such great improvement to the horse stock of our country, and I would gladly credit them with much good; for, had it not been for the importations made by this class of our people, we would not, to-day, have anything better to ride or drive than an Indian pony or lubberly plug of the mud road breed.

[Conclusion next week.]

#### The Poultry Yard.

##### HOUDANS.

I have reared an average of nine chicks from every sitting of thirteen eggs during the past two seasons. Some breeders would call this good luck, but in my opinion it is what any person by the commonest attention might do with Houdans in the most limited space for rearing chickens.

I reared all my birds in a sandy yard for the first three days, giving chopped egg boiled hard, with bread crumb and lettuce, and after the third day their staple food was middlings and lettuce, with an occasional handful of shelled oats. With this food, supplied little and often, the birds grew with wonderful rapidity, and an aptitude to make flesh is a strong argument in favor of the breed for table purposes. Its flesh is delicate, tender and nutritious. My Houdans hatched in April were fit to kill a month before Dorking chickens of the same age; but, unlike other fowls, the hen birds are the most rapid of growth, and when only a few hours old may be distinguished from the cockerels by their superior vigor and larger crests.

As layers the Houdans will hold their own against any fowls with which I am acquainted; their eggs are large, of a fine rich flavor, and equal in weight to those laid by the famous Spanish.

The Houdans never sit, which is another strong argument in their favor; for cooping, and all its attendant trouble, are thus saved, and these birds, after a couple of days' rest, commence laying, whereas "clacking hens" are the pest of the amateur's life.

The Houdan is gentle, very tame, and of a contented, stay-at-home disposition; not at all a dainty feeder, and not addicted to scratching. As a proof that fanciers are becoming alive to the increasing popularity of Houdans, I may point to the fact that the late National Poultry Company, at their sale obtained £8 10s. for their prize cock and hen, which was the highest price paid for any two birds amongst the eight hundred sold.—*Journal of Horticulture*.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I would be glad to learn how to prevent the ravages of a little yellow striped fly or bug, that preys on the cucumber, water-melon and musk-melon vines in early spring; I am pestered by them very much every spring.

J. T. D.

ANSWER.—Unleached wood-ashes, in small quantities, applied when the vines are damp, will kill or drive away the bugs; two or three applications may be necessary. These are also good as a manure. Carbolic acid, very much reduced, or suds made of cresylic soap, will also do it; though with the latter ingredients we have no actual experience.



## HORTICULTURAL.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]  
**KILLING OF THE PEACH BUDS.**

The regular Illinois correspondent of the *Country Gent.*—B. F. F.—in a late number says, in reference to the peach crop of 1869:

"There is a report that the peach buds were all, or nearly all, destroyed by the severe cold of the 9th, 10th and 11th of Dec."—and then goes on to say, "I am very much inclined to doubt the fact. It seems to me just as absurd to say that a given degree of cold would kill the peach buds, as that another given degree would kill stock. Of course I refer to such degrees of cold as we are regularly subject to in average winters. While we might say with safety, that 30° below zero would freeze a half-starved animal, we know that a mature steer, with an inch of fat on his ribs and a couple of bushels of corn in his belly, rather enjoys such a temperature."

This brings up the oft and long mooted question, viz: What degree of cold can the flower bud of the peach endure—and live? as well as the other, much disputed question, as to the greater hardihood of seedling over budded trees; neither of which is it the intention of the writer, in this article to discuss at length, but simply to point out what he considers a fallacy in the above quotation.

In my judgment B. F. F. is on the wrong track: the cases are not parallel. Just as well might he say, that a Hottentot or an African, provided they were sleek and fat, could endure as much cold without suffering as an Esquimaux. And even this is not a fair comparison; for a man or an animal from the tropics might endure the cold of the Arctic, and yet live, and not be much damaged, only suffering temporary pain, while a plant from the tropics would be killed outright. More nearly correct would it be to say, that the banana or pine-apple, if gorged with healthy juices, could endure a low temperature as well as the wild plum or white pine of the North.

There is no doubt but there is a limit, beyond which the buds of the peach cannot survive, whether the tree be healthy or unhealthy: and whether that limit be Downing's 12° below zero, or B. F. F.'s 30°—or, in other words, we know the peach tree to be a native of Persia and China—partially tropical countries—and that it will flourish in temperate latitudes to a certain limit; but, that a certain degree of cold will destroy the flower buds in toto, no matter what the conditions of the tree may be; and that a certain other degree will destroy the tree itself outright; and that the degree of cold required to destroy the fruit or the tree of the

peach, is much less than required to destroy the apple and the pear; and still less than that required to destroy the Alpine oak.

The conclusion we arrive at from the above reasoning is: that, although there may be some plants, natives of the same habitats as the peach, that could not endure half the cold the peach can; and that the peach can live and flourish farther North, and in a lower temperature than it is ever subject to in its native clime—yet there is a limit, beyond which, it cannot go; and no acclimating, or other process can possibly make the peach as hardy as the apple and pear, say, for illustration. And I think Downing was not far out when he put that limit to 12° below zero; for, though there may be numerous exceptional instances cited, where fruit has followed after a lower temperature, yet where is the well authenticated instance where a crop of peaches has been general over a region of country where the thermometer has fallen 12° to 15° below zero the winter previous? As it is the "last feather that breaks the camel's back," so the writer believes that two or three degrees of cold, added on to twelve or so, is pretty sure death to peach buds, no matter what the circumstances or condition of the buds or tree. The exceptional cases referred to above, might be accidents—a tree or an orchard might stand in the shelter of buildings, or a forest, or hill, and the temperature actually prevented from going so low as the general surrounding country, and numerous other accidental causes might accrue to thwart the rule and create the exception; and 12° below zero may not be the exact limit, but I'll wager an old hat that it is within 5° of it any way. Of course we do not overlook the fact, that, under certain conditions of tree and bud, any freezing is capable of destroying the fruit bud, even down to five degrees of frost, when the bloom is expanded.

One word only as to the relative hardiness of seedlings and budded fruit; as a general thing, of course, they are hardiest—not because they are seedlings, nor because of the mere operation of budding are the others more tender. Seedlings, as a general thing, have very inferior fruit; they are nearer their natural or wild state; their constitution and vigor has not been impaired by high culture, cross breeding, &c., to produce large and fine fruit. Large, luscious peaches, may be said to be obtained at the expense of the native vigor of the tree: and I agree with B. F. F., that health and vigor gives, or assists, hardiness, but in the peach only to a limited extent. But, who ever heard of a seedling peach tree—whether it be good or bad—being less hardy, producing less hardy trees than the parent itself; when buds were taken from it and inserted into an equally hardy stock? PANAX.

An Exchange paper has the following: The increase of the rabbits introduced into Australia from England has become so enormous, that in some parts of the country they threaten to starve the sheep out of their runs. One farmer estimates that it will cost him £10,000 in wages to trappers and killers before he expels them from his grounds. They are greedy for some of the most beautiful cultivated flowers, and are becoming the terror of horticulturists.

### SCRAPING APPLE TREES.

A farmer residing in the Western part of Massachusetts had, many years since, an old orchard, many of whose trees were encased in a very rough coating of bark. Their productive days seemed to be over, and the owner was counting on a good supply of fire-wood from them the ensuing winter. It was suggested to him that if the bodies of the trees were well scraped, an improvement in yield might result from the operation. Some twenty of them were subjected to a vigorous application of the hoe, and the rough coating thoroughly removed. The ensuing season showed a marked improvement in their production, the credit of which, whether correctly or not, was assigned to the operation of the hoe. The experiment is easily made and the cost but trifling, even should it fail of rejuvenating the trees operated upon.—[Ex.

**REMARKS**—For the benefit of our new subscribers, and such as may have overlooked the advice, we re-print a short article on the question under consideration:

Many farmers form good resolutions during the winter for agricultural and horticultural operations, which they hope to reduce to practice as the season advances. They are anxious to get at it, and often undertake too much.

One of these resolutions is, generally (and we speak from experience now), to scrape and clean off fruit trees early in the spring, in order to head off insect depredations. This has been, and is frequently done too early in the season. Some of our most experienced orchardists tell us that when done in March or April, the bark of such trees will turn black and will not regain their healthy, smooth appearance for two or three years thereafter. The operation is best performed, and the full benefit derived therefrom, when done in June, because the tree is then in full leaf.

### What's the Matter With the Apples?

**EDS. RURAL WORLD:** One of my neighbors has two apple trees, called the Summer Sweet, in his orchard, that bore apples that matured for several years up to three years past, when they bloomed as usual and the young apples set well and grew fine until about the size of an egg, when there appeared small black specks on them; soon the specks began to spread, and covered the whole apple, whereupon they stopped growing; but they hung on until next time for the bloom and are now covered with those little, black, half-matured apples. Now, you will please tell us the name, cause and remedy, of the disease in a future number of your valuable paper.

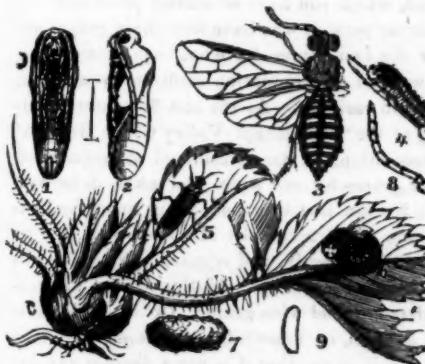
M. M. H.

**HORTICULTURAL.**—The Douglas county (Kansas) Horticultural Society met at the office of Capt. Christian, Tuesday, Jan. 19th, 1869—regular meeting. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Committee on orchards report, that, as far as their observation extended, peaches were all killed; apricots, about one-fourth killed; cherries considerably injured. Several members gave in their experience that peaches in general were killed, but that they found

several peach trees on high ground, sheltered from the North winds, that were all safe, and in fact, some trees even in the low ground were all safe so far.

The Committee appointed at last meeting for the purpose of reporting a list of apples considered worthy of general cultivation in this section of our State, recommended the following, which was adopted: *Summer*—Carolina Red June (but need manuring), Sweet June, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest. *Autumn*—American Summer Pearmain, Maiden's Blush, Lowell, Fall Wine, Famuse, Rambo, Rome Beauty. *Winter*—Ortley or White Bellflower, Pennsylvania Red Streak, American Golden Russett, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Swaar, Roman Stem, White Winter Pearmain, Newark Pippin, Sweet Romanite, Striped Sweet Pippin, Gilpin or Small Romanite, Kirby Red, Wine Sap, Missouri Pippin, Rawles' Janet. Adjourned until February 2d.

C.



The Strawberry False-worm.  
(*Emphytus maculatus*, Norton.)

[Fig. 76.]

1. Ventral view of pupa; 2, side view of same; 3, enlarged sketch of perfect fly, showing veins of wings; 4, larva crawling, natural size; 5, perfect fly, natural size; 6, larva at rest; 7, cocoon; 8, enlarged antenna; 9, enlarged egg.

This is a worm quite different in appearance and belonging to the order of four-winged flies (*Hymenoptera*), and not to that of the scaly-winged moths and butterflies (*Lepidoptera*), as does the preceding species. It is a soft, dirty-yellow 22-footed worm\* that feeds externally on the leaf of the strawberry, and is illustrated in all its stages in the above Figure 76.

The transformations of this insect were first recorded by the junior editor of this paper, in the *Prairie Farmer* of May 25th, 1868. The parent flies (Fig. 76, 5) may be seen hanging to and flying around strawberry vines about the beginning of May, in North Illinois, Iowa and Michigan; in all three of which States we know them to occur. They are dull and inactive in

\*We annex a more full account of the larva and pupa, for those interested.

LARVA—Length, 0.60 to 0.65 when full grown, having changed but little in appearance from time of birth. Somewhat translucent. General color, light dirty yellow, with a glaucous shade along dorsal and sub-dorsal regions, inclining in most cases to deep blue-green on the thoracic segments. Minutely wrinkled transversely. Venter, light glaucous. Legs—6 pectoral, 14 abdominal, and 2 caudal—of the same color. Head, of a more decided yellow than body, with usually a dark-brown spot above; one nearly of the same size at the upper front, and two rather smaller ones at each side, joined by a brown line, the anterior spot being lower down than the other. In certain specimens, these two are blended, and there is but a triangular spot on the top of the head, while the depth of shading on the body is also variable.

PUPA—Of a dirty glaucous color, the membeess being somewhat lighter than the body.

the cool of the morning and evening, and at these hours are seldom noticed. They are of a pitchy black color with two rows of large transverse, dull whitish spots upon the abdomen. The female, with the saw-like instrument peculiar to the insects of the great family (*Tenthredinidae*), to which she belongs, deposits her eggs, by a most curious and interesting process, in the stems of the plant, clinging the while to the hairy substance with which these stems are covered. The eggs are white, opaque, and 0.03 of an inch long, and may be readily perceived upon splitting the stalk, though the outside orifice at which they were introduced is scarcely visible. They soon increase somewhat in bulk, causing a swelling of the stalk, and hatch in two weeks—more or less according to the temperature—and from the middle of May to the beginning of June the worms attract attention by the innumerable small holes which they make in the leaves.—The colors of these worms are dirty yellow and gray-green, and when not feeding, they rest on the under side of the leaf, curled up in a spiral manner, the tail occupying the centre, and fall to the ground at the slightest disturbance. After changing their skin four times they become full grown, when they measure about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch.

At this season they descend into the ground, and form a very weak cocoon of earth, the inside being made smooth by a sort of gum. In this they soon change to pupa, from which are produced a second brood of flies by the end of June and beginning of July. Under the influence of July weather, the whole progress of egg-depositing, etc., is rapidly repeated, and the second brood of worms descend into the earth, during the fore-part of August, and form their cocoons, in which they remain in the caterpillar state, through the fall, winter and early spring months, till the middle of April following, when they become pupae and flies again as related. This fly has received the name of *Emphytus maculatus* by Norton, in allusion, doubtless, to the whitish transverse lines on the abdomen.

With the facts here given, it will be no difficult matter for any one interested to make war in his own way. The worm's habit of falling to the ground enables us to destroy them with a solution of creosolic acid soap, or any other decoction, without necessarily sprinkling the vines; while, knowing that they are in the earth during the fall and early spring, when there is no fruit, the ground may be stirred and poultry turned in to good advantage.

For the article in this and preceding issue, we are indebted to the *American Entomologist*.

#### Where Shall the Society Meet?

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I see that the next place of meeting for the State Horticultural Society, is left an open question. Permit me, through your paper, to urge the claims of Kansas City: that place now has splendid railroad facilities. It is certainly due this part of the State to have one meeting of the Society.

There is now great interest in fruit growing, in Clay and Jackson counties; and my own opinion is, that the time is not far distant when they will be the banner fruit growing counties in the State. Apples and grapes are receiving great attention, besides the other fruits. One enthusiastic fruit grower—our friend Dan Carpenter, near Barry in Clay county—is endeavoring to produce every variety of fruit that can be grown in this climate—not even the "sacred fig" has escaped his attention.

The proud commercial stand which Kansas City now occupies, and the pride which her fruit growers have in their vocation—is a sufficient guarantee that the Society will be well, and profitably entertained, during their stay there.

S. H., Liberty, Mo.

#### From Weston, Mo.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: The hard freezes have injured our prospects for a wheat crop the ensuing season; it may, however, come out better than present appearances indicate.

Our citizens are talking about planting out a great many grape vines. The Concord seems to be the favorite: the experience of those heretofore raising it has been satisfactory. We fear most of the peaches were killed by the cold of the 9th of December.

Your valuable paper is doing much to awaken interest and inculcate correct notions of farming and fruit raising in our county; the superior quality of the soil in Platte county makes it one of the most desirable parts of the State for Agricultural pursuits—and then the adaptation of it to fruits of all kinds, will soon cause it to take the first rank in production.

D., Jan. 18.

#### Missouri State Horticultural Society.

##### REPORT OF SECRETARY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS: Ten years have now elapsed since the organization of this society; and, upon taking a retrospective glance at its labors, and the changes that have taken place in our State during that time, it has seemed that something is wanted to maintain a clear historical connection with the past, showing the relations sustained by our State to the spirit of Agricultural and Horticultural progress, so that we may know and honor those who have been our fellow-laborers in the days long past.

We daily see the importance of this, from the fact, that some individuals speak and write, as if all that is known of progress in the culture of the soil dates within the last few years.

The settlement of the State by a white population in any considerable number, may be taken as dating about 1800. At that time a few daring spirits undertook the redemption of the State, from the savage and the wild beast of the wilderness.

At this early date we are pleased to learn, that, although adventurers in a strange wilderness, these early Pioneers brought with them their old home feelings and desires for home enjoyments. They brought not only the gun and the ax, but the spade, and the seed of the useful plant and the fruitful tree. We find in several parts of the State orchards of 50 to hundreds of trees (principally apples), planted as far back as 1805.

Several such orchards yet present their massive stems and ragged heads in St. Louis and St. Charles counties. These old relics tell a Horticultural tale.

The names of the Hamiltons, the Williams, the Muses, the Sappingtons, the Sullivans, the Lacompt's, the Conways, the Harris's and the Browns, still live in the old moss-grown orchards.

It has been well said by a late writer, men "have been observed to migrate very nearly on parallels of latitude. We should very naturally expect to find the law, that governs the movements of men, applying with equal force to the fruits they carry with them." So we find it; and a key might be found to the early character, habits and associations of the first settlers, in the lessons taught by those old orchards.

We have sometimes felt grieved and disappointed—almost angry—at what we have conceived to be, committing an injustice to the memories of these "old men," in comparing the progress made in arts and refinement in this State then, to that made within the last few years. These men met everything new, and wild, and strange. They bring vividly to the mind the beautiful incident, so pathetically related in Sacred Writ—how, when the Jews returned to Jerusalem, they had each to stand on the top of the wall with his sword or spear in the one hand, while he built up the walls of his beloved city with the other. So it was with those early pioneers: the gun rested on the tree to protect themselves from their enemies, while they felled the forest to make room for the seeds of civilization; and if they did not accomplish it as well, or as fast, as some of their self-complaisant critics, they made a wide opening in these western wilds.—Perfect uniformity in the rate of progress is not always desirable, even where possible. How would it be with our knowledge of the passing hours, if the hour-hand of our time-piece kept even pace with the second hand? Infinite variation is the poetry of the landscape.

All honor to the noble band of pioneers who have hewed out this beautiful gateway to the civilization of a continent, redeeming it from the ancient forest, the savage, and the brute; ours be the task of giving beauty, and consistency to the structure!

From our stand-point in social life, we have been, perhaps, too apt to charge those early settlers with recklessness and prodigality; with a want of that steady accumulativeness that tells a dollar and cent tale, in every transaction.

We seem to fail to appreciate the nature of the labor they had to perform; the privations they had to suffer; the risks they had to run; the powerful traits of character that their circumstances evolved and stamped upon society. We can well conceive that in the fierce struggles of early settlement, the highly sensitive and refined would sink under their trials; while the powerful in body and mind, alone, would hold out. We know that in the thinly-settled condition of the country, without roads or means of communication, they had few inducements, and still less opportunity to dispose of their little surplus; to trade, or to accumulate; and in the social gatherings, the interchange of visits, the sacred duties of hospitality—they took delight. In their homes, in that deep solitude and isolation, they possessed all the highest sympathies of our race. With the smoke of the chimneys, (the sighs and remembrances of the inmates of those "dear old homes of their childhood, so many miles away"), they welcomed the foot-fall of the stranger to tell them of friends long left, but never forgotten; of national men and national parties from whom they were now shut out. There the "latch-string" ever hung out, and the strong sympathies of human nature were intensified.

How much of will-power, of noble self-reliance, of genuine hospitality, have impressed their most powerful lineaments on our Western character, it would be interesting and valuable to know.

That these men clearly appreciated the value of the culture of the soil in general, and that the higher branches of Horticulture were not quite forgotten, is shown by many of the old homes and old orchards. In 1816, Gen. Stark settled in Pike Co., and planted out an orchard and nursery. The influence of that single step is felt down to to-day. From a single town in Pike county (Clarksville), there was shipped 40,000 barrels of apples in one season.

As an illustration of the love of fruit in our early settlers, one of them told us that, on leaving his seaboard home in Virginia, to come to the West, he started with his wagon a few hours earlier in the morning, so as to pass the farm of a neighbor who had the fame of good fruit, and took up some of the young trees to plant in his distant home.

We have eaten the fruit in one of the old orchards in St. Louis county, planted in 1805, by the man who introduced the first wagon to Meramec township. So great and so useless was this innovation at that time thought, that the old man Hamilton was thought to be crazed; and, as a practical joke, the youngsters took the wagon to pieces, and hung them up in the trees, he having been obliged to leave it in the woods over-night, a short distance from home. But that wagon, by displacing the pack-horse, and causing roads to be opened, was a precursor of our splendid existing road system. Surely the "fairy tales of the one age, are but the scientific realizations of the next."

[Conclusion next week.]

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]  
Meramec Horticultural Society.

EUREKA, January 7, 1868.

The regular monthly meeting was held in the School-house. The President elect, James L. Bell, took the chair.

Communications from the American Pomological Society were read, showing that the next meeting of that Society will be held in Philadelphia on the 15th of September, and that the Fruit Committees will meet in New York on the 10th of February. Samples of Fruit, with history and descriptions, were solicited.

Messrs. A. W. Alexander, A. Carr and T. F. Ackerman, were duly elected members of the Society.

The President appointed the following Committees for the current year:

On Fruit—Dr. Beale, Messrs. Letcher and Dutton.

On Flowers—Messrs. Fendler, Shields and F. Lewis.

On Vegetables—Messrs. Votaw, Wm. Brown and Adamson.

On Farm Products—Messrs. R. A. Lewis, Wm. Smiser and Clinton Daugherty.

On Wine—Messrs. Seymour, Thomas and Muir.

THE QUINCE—G. Pauls inquired if any member had any knowledge of the Quince as a profitable crop in this county. He thought the fruit was scarce in market. When he was young, it was grown in some of the old French gardens in the city, and seemed to produce well.

Dr. Beale had planted quinces; they had borne some fruit, but many of the trees had died; they seemed to be short-lived. Has suggested to plant along the banks of watercourses, where the soil could be rich and well-drained. Such soil seemed better suited to their roots. In the stiff clays they did not do well.

Wm. Brown thinks that there is nothing in the quince to prevent its being raised here. In the low land they grow more freely, but are liable to be hurt by late frosts; on high land they avoid this, but do not grow so well.

Mr. Alexander would like to hear if there were any specific facts bearing on their culture.

The Secretary had found that the compact, fibrous character of the roots, indicated a soil with the nutrient easily available. In a retentive clay they did not do well; the heaving of the soil injuring the roots and exposing their fine fibres to the drying spring winds. Had found tramping down the soil around them in spring help them. The plants suffered from the Leaf Roller and a Borer in the stem.—The fruit was often attacked by insects and with the seab. The soil required to be deep, rich and well drained. In the French gardens referred to, they would be found to be in the best of garden soil. The only really healthy and fruitful plants, were in Judge Tippett's garden, near a manure pile.

G. Pauls remembered that the soil in these gardens was rich, and thinks they were mulched.

Dr. Beale found his best tree was completely covered by a mass of Periwinkle round the stem.

Adjournment for dinner being in order, the following

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS  
Of Welcome to the Meramec Horticultural Society, was composed and read by Wm. Brown:

We hail, with the raptures of pleasure,  
The dawn of the present New Year.  
We hail it with anticipation!  
Because we have nothing to fear.  
Our Society still bears the impress  
Of harmony, friendship and truth;  
And, in its combined operations,  
Moves on with the ardor of youth.  
Thus, pleased with our social condition,  
We extend to each other a hand,  
And blend in fraternal affection,  
Our efforts at tilling the land.  
We work in accordance with Nature;  
We study her unerring laws;  
And trace, in each beautiful feature,  
The hand of a mighty FIRST CAUSE.  
Her resources are wide-spread and ample,  
In the earth, the rain, and the air—  
And we labor to be her co-workers,  
And of her rich bounties take care.  
We ask for no higher employment;  
Our calling is free from alloy,  
As we ask the concurrence of Nature,  
And perform our duty with joy.  
Then let us accept all the crosses,  
That stand in the husbandman's way;  
They will only increase our exertions,  
And tend to a prosperous day.  
Let each take a firm position,  
And add to the stores of his mind;  
Thus constantly seek information,  
And treasure up all he can find.  
And as these rich stores are abundant,  
In all that concerns our art—  
With generous feelings, not grudging,  
Let each to his Brother impart.  
As social enjoyment improves us,  
Let each one do all that he should,  
And prove by his constant attendance,  
That he wishes the general good.  
With a bountiful table before us,  
Bright prospects our spirits to cheer,  
We wish all our noble co-laborers,  
A prosperous, HAPPY NEW YEAR.  
After dinner, the following reports were furnished:  
Fruit.—By Mr. Adamson—Pryor's Red, Newtown Pippin and Jeneton—all very fine. By Wm. Harris—Jeneton, Newtown Pippin and Mother—very good.  
Potatoes—White Sprout, Harrison and Peach Blow, by L. D. Votaw.  
Corn.—By L. D. Votaw—New Mexican Flint, good, and much admired.  
Oyster Plant—By James L. Bell—Very large and fine.  
The Secretary delivered an address on "Horticultural and Agricultural Societies as a Pecuniary Investment."  
The Executive Committee announced "The Apple" as the subject for the next meeting.

The President stated that the next meeting would be held in the School house, Eureka, on the 4th day of February, at 10 A.M. Wm. Muir, Sec.

## The Vineyard.

Norton's Virginia and Cynthiana.

Eds. RURAL WORLD: In the last number of the *Rural*, under the head of "Grape Culture," you say the Cynthiana holds out fair prospects of being a success. Frederick Muench says: "Noble as the Norton is, shall the, at least equally noble, and in some respects superior, Cynthiana be rejected?" and answers no! Mr. George Husmann, in substance, has said: The Cynthiana is the best red wine grape he knows. Your article, above referred to, closes with these commendable words: "We desire to aid in developing the grape interest in the State, and shall put to *rigid test* every matter connected with the subject." Is not the Cynthiana identical with the Norton? Please answer, if you certainly know: but, if you do not, will you take the necessary steps to have the "rigid test" applied, which you have so bravely promised?

Some persons who have seen these grapes under the two names, have not been blessed with powers of discrimination sufficiently acute to see two varieties. At the last September meeting of the "Mississippi Valley Grape Growers' Association," it was determined to recommend four grapes for red wine, and after, I believe, the Norton had been adopted as one, the Cynthiana was proposed by Mr. Husmann, if I remember correctly, and rejected. Now was this rejection because the Cynthiana was not considered a good wine grape? Or was it because of a belief, or knowledge, on the part of those voting it down, that it is not a distinct variety?

If I am not mistaken, Dr. Dyer, at the time charged, that the Cynthiana and Norton's Virginia were one and the same. This, Cynthiana's friends denied, but admitted that they were nearly identical. Just enough difference however, to enable their very nice discriminating powers to determine that Cynthiana was a little the best. If they are two distinct varieties, let us have all doubts cleared up. Let us have the history and the evidence establishing the fact.

On the other hand, if the application of your "rigid test to every matter connected with the subject," should be the means of proving them one and the same, let us all with one consent call it Norton's Virginia.

In this event, however, for the gratification of those who seem to be charmed by a name, and who relish the wine better, when drank to the memory of Cynthiana, than when drank to the memory of the old and less euphonious name of Norton's Virginia, a compromise fair and honorable, might be made by calling it (or her) Cynthi-Ana-Norton. S.

## Grapes in Callaway County, Mo.

N. J. COLMAN, Esq.: This section of the country has, in former times, relied upon the production of tobacco as a staple crop; very small profits, however, have been realized in late years, and consequently our farmers have turned their attention to something else. Wheat has been sown to an extent here unknown before—at least five acres to one sown formerly. Our hills near the river, however, will soon be con-

verted into vineyards, about 37 acres having been planted since '66; this year new additions are being contemplated. One instance only has come to my knowledge, where an old resident of the country has ventured upon this enterprise. All we need is, to direct a little immigration into these parts. Will you please to tell me something about the Salem? Has any one of your acquaintance planted it to any extent, and with what success?

R. K.

Portland, Mo., Jan. 22.

#### A VINEYARD ON EVERY FARM.

Some day in the future the art and practice of wine-making will be as familiar and universal among us as the manufacture of cider is now. And the juice of the grape, properly prepared, is greatly superior to that of the apple in strength and health-giving elements. It is an easy matter for the majority of farmers to provide ample supplies of wine for their household use, at a comparatively trifling cost. A half acre in each hundred of cultivated land set with vines of hardy varieties would be sufficient, if well cared for, to furnish both fruit and wine for the number of people occupying, on the average, that area. Doubtless there are limited regions in our country where grapes would not succeed; but the area is vast where they would thrive to a sufficient degree to make the growing of them for family use satisfactory; although it might be far from profitable to raise them for market. In any neighborhood or locality where a solitary vine does well, it is certain that enough others will thrive to supply the wants of the population. By such universal planting only can we hope to see the rural population of our land supplied with fruit and wine; for the products of the favored grape regions, where the culture is carried on extensively, will be mostly absorbed by cities. Let every farmer have his vineyard as well as his orchard, not planted with a view to selling its products, but to consuming them in his own family. It is pretty safe to assert that where apple trees will flourish some variety of grapes will do tolerably well alongside of them. The manufacture of wine for home use should be conducted almost precisely like that of cider. Have the fruit ripe and clean; mash it and press out the juice with care, let it ferment a few days, like good cider, then rack it, cleanse the casks and refill them; bung tight and rack again early in the spring, and the third time on the approach of hot weather, have sound, sweet casks, keep them full, and store in a clean, cool cellar, and your beverage will excel in grateful flavor and healthful, exhilarating effects, when the hard labor and hot suns of summer tempt its trial. It is as easy and simple to make good wine as good cider. The yield of wine would probably average four hundred gallons per acre from well cultivated vineyards of strong, hardy varieties, like the Concord, Ives and Clinton.—*Rural New Yorker.*

#### GRAPE LANDS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Through the medium of your paper, I wish to let Grape Growers know that we have, in the vicinity of this town, some lands finely adapted to the culture of the grape and fruit generally.

Missouri City is situated on the south bank of the river and immediately on the W. B. N. M. R.R. The lands are now offered cheap, and those desiring to engage in the culture of the grape or in raising fruit, will do well to visit the place. We only need those who are acquainted with the business to make our place as famous as Herman.

T. R. D.

Missouri City, Clay Co., Mo.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]  
**ABOUT WHITE GRAPES.**

In the *Rural World* of Jan. 2d, Novice wants a white grape that is quite healthy, hardy and productive. I, for one, would suggest the Clara as possessing these qualities in a more eminent degree than any white grape in general cultivation. The Cassidy is healthy, hardy, but not as productive as the Clara. The same may be said of the Martha. The Maxatawny possesses all the qualities desired, except hardiness, although it has never mildewed nor lost a leaf with me. The Perkins will do if one likes the flavor. The Clara grows more readily from cuttings than any other variety.

Novice wants, secondly, varieties that will make light colored wines as successfully as Concord, Clinton, Norton, &c., make dark wine.

If, by successfully, he means quantity, I suggest the Herbemont, as filling the bill, besides being No. 1 in quality. The trouble of covering in winter is no drawback, when we consider its productiveness.

If, by successfully, quality is meant, the Delaware is the grape to plant. Its delicious wine is an antidote for all the imaginary ills of earth. The wine drank at that memorable wedding, eighteen hundred years ago, could, in no wise, exceed the Delaware.

Novice wants, third, an early grape, with a very uniform, sweet, and consistent pulp, that will dry to become a good raisin.

For earliness, and all the other qualities desired, the Martha will fill the indications, except making raisins; of this we have no knowledge. The Iona is all that can be desired, except earliness.

To fill all the indications that Novice desires in grape raising, we would advise to plant the Delaware. It is early, hardy, productive, sweet, a No. 1 wine grape, and will make raisins.

In trimming my Delaware vines in Nov. 1867, I found some bunches that had been covered up in grass and weeds and hid from the birds, that had dried to raisins, and were first-rate, though small. I feel confident if the Delaware is planted on the *North* side of the Missouri river, on land naturally thoroughly under-drained, and trained to stakes, 6 by 6 feet, and the birds kept out—to get the finest year; and ever thereafter, five hundred gallons of wine to the acre—wine that will sell for four times the price of the Concord to any man who can tell the difference between an orange and a turnip.

What I have said of the soil for the Delaware I say for all the others recommended. The Delaware will succeed on any soil where you can plow the next day after our heaviest rains. If Novice has not got this kind of soil, why, sell out and come where there is plenty of it.

In conclusion, let me say that I have no Delaware plants to sell.

NORTH SIDE.

REMARKS—On some points our experience has been different from our correspondent. We have found, and have generally seen elsewhere, the Clara rather tender, delicate in its foliage and apt to rot. Maxatawny has done well—nearly quite hardy. Perkins is a red grape, with but little merit but earliness. It is certainly coarse in texture and wild in flavor. For general culture in this State and several of the other States in the West, we doubt if Delaware will come up to the character given by N. S. It is not to be expected that any one variety will fill all the wants of Novice.

#### Colman's Rural World.

A Weekly Agricultural and Horticultural Journal, of 16 Quarto pages, forming two volumes a year of 416 pages each, beginning with January and July.

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See Premium List in Advertising Columns.

#### EDITOR'S TABLE.

##### TAKE NOTICE!

We send to every subscriber twenty-four seeds of the Improved Alton Nutmeg Melon, provided Stamped Envelopes are enclosed to us with the address of the party to whom they are to be sent, written upon them; and not otherwise.

We send the *RURAL WORLD* Free for one year to every person sending us the names of Five New Subscribers—not old ones.

#### LANDS IN SOUTH MISSOURI.

Will "West Plains," the author of the above article in the last number of the "Rural World," send us his address? There are inquiries for some of the lands spoken of.

Wm. H. Lyman—Seedsman and Florist—of Leverett, Mass., will accept our thanks for a large package containing a mixed and choice assortment of Flower Seeds.

THE NURSERY.—We have frequently spoken a kind word for this excellent Monthly Children's Magazine; but for some reason it does not now come to us. What is the matter? It is published at \$1.50 per annum (and is worth, to every one having children, ten times more,) by John L. Shorey, Boston, Mass.

#### ALLEN'S AMERICAN CATTLE.

This work, by one of the oldest and most thorough practical breeders in the United States, should be in the hands of every farmer and breeder. It is eminently practical, and, in a great measure, based upon the experimental knowledge of the author. It gives a brief history of the introduction of cattle on this continent, going back as far as 1525, from the West India Islands. Next, treats of the introduction of British and Dutch cattle. Then gives description of breeds, commencing with the Devons and Herefords and of the Patton stock. Also treats of most other known and popular breeds. In a chapter on the question—What constitutes a good animal? Mr. Allen dissects a poor one in a trenchant style, and then reverses the picture. His chapter on breeding is worth the price of the work. The book is full of illustrations. It is not for sale by booksellers. For a copy address, Lewis F. Allen, Black Rock, N. Y.

GRAND BANQUET.—We have received an invitation to attend a Grand Banquet, at Peoria, Ill., on the 18th of February, 1869. This is a grand entertainment, to be given by the Illinois Grape Growing and Wine Making Association.

The circular accompanying the invitation says—"This is the first great festival of the kind in America." "On the occasion, premiums will be offered to the amount of \$500 or \$600."

We think this will be the *Second* festival of the kind—the first having been held in Herman, in May last. We shall try to attend.

The following are the officers of the Randolph County (Missouri) Agricultural and Mechanical Society: Joseph M. Hammett, President.—James F. Wight and Geo. B. Patton, Vice-Presidents. James S. Horner, Treasurer. S. T. Morehead, Secretary. Directors—R. G. Gilman, Louis Heether, F. M. McLean, Wm. Y. Lockridge, Thos. P. White, Caleb S. Perkins and J. C. Oliver.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

THE DISEASES OF SHEEP, explained and described by Henry Clok, V. S. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. \$1.25.

We are in receipt of a copy of this work through the kindness of Mr. E. P. Gray, Bookseller, 503 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

A cursory glance over the work, convinces us of its utility to the sheep raiser. It treats of almost every form of disease, and cannot fail to be of great value. We shall examine it with care, and be able to form a clear opinion of its value.

#### WANTED.

A Practical Vineyardist, one that has had experience in pruning and training the Concord and other American varieties of grapes. To such a person—either married or single—who can come well recommended, I will give good wages. Vineyard situated on the I. M. R. R. within 30 miles of St. Louis. Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—Where is the Farmer that does not admire fine Blooded Stock or take pride in caring for it. Every farmer has now an opportunity of obtaining some choice Cattle, Sheep, Hogs or Poultry *free*, by getting up a club for this JOURNAL. Specimen Copies, Show Bills, &c., sent free. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers, Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

#### FROM PERRY CO., MO.

N. J. COLMAN: In one of your latest numbers I read of a fig culturist; and, as I have no doubt that the fig will succeed just as well here as on the upper part of the Rhine river in Southern Germany, please say where I can get some, or even a few cuttings.

That you made up a special column for the vineyard in your paper, is a proper step in the right direction; and, as I am engaged in that business tolerably large I can talk some about my success and my disappointments. I will write about it in my next.

I live here among Germans, and therefore cannot work for your paper as I would like to do; the most of them take papers printed in their own language, and my few American neighbors are old subscribers of the *Rural World*. But, would it not pay, here in the West, to print your paper in the German language also?

DR. HORN, Perry Co., Mo.

REMARKS.—We are of the opinion that you can get all the information about figs from Hanford, Nurseryman at Columbus, Ohio.—There may be some one experimenting with figs in this vicinity, but we have no authoritative information. Shall be glad to have your notes on the vineyard at any time. Your subscription expires 1st of April, 1869. Say to your German friends that Mr. Murtfeldt, the associate Editor of the *Rural World*, is also a German—but to publish a German agricultural paper here would be a sure failure.



#### A TRUE PICTURE.

I look  
Across the lapse of half century,  
And call to mind old homesteads, where no flower  
Told that the Spring had come; but evil weeds,  
Nightshade and rough-leaved burdock in the place  
Of the sweet doorway greeting of the rose  
And honeysuckle; where the walls seemed  
Blistering in the sun, without a tree or vine  
To cast the tremulous shadow of its leaves  
Across the curtainless windows from whose panes  
Fluttered the signal rags of shiftlessness;  
Within, the cluttered kitchen-floor unwashed  
(Broom-clean I think they call it); the best room  
Stifling with cellar-damp, shut from the air  
In hot midsummer, bookless, pictureless,  
Save the inevitable sampler hung  
Over the fire-place, or a mourning-piece—  
A green-haired woman, peony-cheeked, beneath  
Impossible willows; the wide-throated hearth  
Bristling with faded pine boughs half concealing  
The piled up rubbish at the chimney's back;  
And, in sad keeping with all things about them,  
Shrill, querulous women, sour and sullen men,  
Untidy cleanliness, old before their time,  
With scarce a human interest save their own  
Monotonous round of small economies,  
On the poor scandal of the neighborhood;  
Blind to the beauty everywhere revealed,  
Treading the May-flowers with regardless feet;  
For them the song-sparrow and the bobolink  
Sang not, nor winds made music in the leaves;  
For them in vain October's holocaust  
Burned, gold and crimson, over all the hills—  
The sacramental mystery of the woods.  
Church-goers fearful of the unseen powers,  
But grumbling over pulpit tax and pew rent—  
Saving, as shrewd economists, their souls  
And winter pork with the least possible outlay  
Of salt and sanctity; in daily life  
Showing us little actual comprehension  
Of Christian charity and love and duty  
As if the Sermon on the Mount had been  
Out-dated like a last year's almanac;  
Rich in broad woodlands and half-tilled fields  
And yet so pinched and bare and comfortless;  
The veriest straggler limping on his rounds,  
The sun and air his sole inheritance,  
Laughed at poverty that paid its taxes,  
And hugged its rags in self complacency.  
\* —[Whittier's "Among the Hills."]

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

#### BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

There are two kinds of beauty: one is outward, the other is inward. The outward beauty of home is in pleasant grounds, walks, shrubbery, flowers, trees, rooms, furniture, pictures, and whatsoever can render it agreeable to the eye, and suggest happy and virtuous thoughts to the mind. Of this kind of beauty, we should have much in, and about, our houses. A vine arbor, a flower bed, a grass plat, a rose bush, a gravel walk, a shade tree, a pleasant yard—are easily had, especially by farmers and villagers. No one with hands and health, should be without such adornments to his home. A child even, can plant a flower seed or a shrub; and, if properly taught and encouraged, will be glad to engage in such pleasant labors. In odd morning and evening hours, how much may be done to beautify one's home. If every week adds a little, and every year more: how much will

be done in, and about, one's dwelling, to give it an air of cheerful beauty. And of all beauty, that which is natural, is most to be admired; such as grows, bears and blossoms.

But, if outward beauty is within the reach of all, how much more is inward beauty! In a household, how beautiful is a good husband, wife, brother, sister, father, mother and child! How beautiful are pleasant faces, loving eyes, affectionate words, kind offices, and sympathizing hearts! How beautiful are honesty, sincerity, good will, generosity, kindness, sympathy, affection! How beautiful is religion as it speaks in words of love and prayer, and glows in acts of benevolence and forgiveness! What outward adornment can compare with the grace of a chaste and loving heart, or the charms of a kind and honest life?

Houses are under the control of those who dwell in them. We make our own houses, or help make them. The beauty that is in them, or about them, is of our own making—at least, in part. If they lack beauty, it is our own fault. Beauty, both outward and inward, is within our own reach. It is an attainment we may all possess.

What object in life is more commendable than to beautify our homes? What is home, but the spring-source of all that is great and good in human life? Here are born and reared the world's children—its great and good men and women, philosophers, philanthropists, statesmen, scholars and Christians. Out from home go all the best and holiest influences that bless mankind. Into the heart of home flow the treasures of the world, the products of its labors.

For home we all live and toil, more than for all else of the earth. Why, then, should it not be beautified? It is clear to my mind, that the best religion in the world, is that which grows and thrives best at home; so that out from home, go the virtues, loves and spirits, that constitute and people heaven. What else, then, is more glorious to live for, than to beautify our homes? In so doing, we are sowing seeds which shall grow in heaven. We are planting virtues which shall bear fruit among angels. Then let our homes be beautified both with outward and inward adornments; we shall thereby be better and happier, and goodness and happiness will give us wisdom.

GET MARRIED.—Voltaire said: "The more married men you have, the fewer the crimes there will be." Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar or a bird with one wing can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten, when married men become drunkards or when they commit crimes against the peace of the community, the foundation of their acts are laid while in a single state, or where the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the current of a man's feelings, and gives him a center for his thoughts, his feelings, and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the interests of his better-half keeps him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. Therefore, the friend to marriage is a friend to society and to his country.

**The Trip of the First Locomotive.**

Maj. Horatio Allen, the engineer of the New York and Erie railroad, gives the following account of the first trip made by a locomotive on this continent:

"When was it? Who was it? And who awakened its energies and directed its movements? It was in the year 1828, on the banks of the Lackawaxen, at the commencement of the railroads connecting the canal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company with their coal mines, and he who addresses you was the only person on the locomotive. The circumstances which led to my being alone on the road were these: The road had been built in summer; the structure was of hemlock timber; and the rails, of large dimensions, notched on caps placed far apart. The timber had cracked and warped with exposure to the sun. After about three hundred feet of straight line, the road crossed the Lackawaxen creek on trestle-work about 30 feet high, with a curve of 355 to 400 feet radius. The impression was very general that the iron monster would either break down the road, or it would leave the track at the curve, and plunge into the creek. My reply to such apprehensions was, too late to consider the probabilities of such occurrences; there was no other course than to make a trial of the strange animal which had been brought here at a great expense, but that it was not necessary that more than one should be involved in its fate; that I would take the first ride alone, and the time would come when I should look back to the incident with great pleasure. As I placed my hand on the throttle-valve handle, I was undecided whether to move slowly, or with a fair degree of speed; but, believing that the road would prove safe, and preferring, if we did go down, to go handsomely, and without any evidence of timidity, I started with considerable velocity, passed the curve over the creek safely, and was soon out of hearing of the vast assemblage. At the end of two or three miles, I reversed the valve, and returned without accident, having made the first railroad trip in the western hemisphere."

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

**TAXES ON INCOMES.**

We, as a Nation, have vast and varied concentrations of wealth. We have also a more numerous population, made up of the trades, the professions, horticulturists, gardeners and farmers of small and limited means. We think it germane to the great and growing resources of the general Government, that those making up the class of limited means, require more especially to be fostered, protected and encouraged, whereby vast improvements in the health, the wealth, the resources of Government would most inevitably be the result. Therefore we wish to call the attention of the people, that they may enquire into the expediency of so amending all tax or revenue laws, that the means necessary to defray expenses and to maintain all branches of Government, be levied on any incomes over and remaining above expenditures, including all the various industries of the country.

By such protection these classes would be better fed, better clad, better educated, more law-abiding, more dignified, more refined, and consequently more productive to the growing resources of Government. **UNCLE BILLEY.**

*Litchfield.*

**STOVES FOR HEAT.**—If your room is warmed by a stove, you ought be particular always to have a pot of water sitting on it. Dry air of a stove is not promotive of health.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]  
**CIGAR SMOKING.**

I took up my paper this morning and read that Mr. John Smith had failed in business.—Mr. John Smith was a merchant—not a very heavy merchant, but had been doing, as I supposed, a fair living business. Now, I know Mr. Smith—have known him these many years—knew him fourteen years ago. I was visiting the city at the time I first made my acquaintance with him; and I being a small merchant in my way, out in the country, called at his house and made some purchases. Smith was a genial, sociable man, and, having to tarry in the city over Sabbath, he invited me to dine with him. After dinner he offered me a cigar. He was a smoker—he smoked exactly three cigars a day during the week, for which he paid exactly thirty cents; but, on Sabbath day, being at home and not engaged in business, he always smoked five. Occasionally he offered a friend a cigar, but that did not deprive him of the exact three a day.

Now, I was just thinking about his failure in business; I was sorry to see that he had failed, and, as I was cogitating upon the matter, I recollect how he used to smoke, and I thought I would figure a trifle on it, and see how much Mr. Smith had actually spent for cigars during the fourteen years of our acquaintance:—Three cigars a day—thirty cents; six days a week—\$1 80; four extra cigars weekly to friends—forty cents: \$2 20; five cigars on Sunday—fifty cents: total weekly expenditure, \$2 70. Fifty-two weeks in a year—total yearly expenditure for cigars, \$140 40; and for fourteen years, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty cents. Now, I was just thinking this matter over. Mr. Smith's liabilities are not mentioned; but I know that merchants sometimes "go up" because they cannot meet their "paper"—in other words, they fail to pay their promised obligations. How it may have been with John Smith I know not, but it is just possible that if he could have put his hand on that \$1965 60, which, during the last fourteen years of his life he had squandered for a useless luxury, he might have saved his credit, his house and his family. C.

**A HANDSOME INCOME.**—The income of Queen Victoria is fixed by law at \$1,925,000 per annum, but this amount is not under her personal control. The sum mentioned is divided into six items, the first of which, \$300,000, is the money paid to the Queen in monthly installments.—Item second is \$656,300, for the payment of the salaries of the household, from the lord of the bed-chamber to the pages. Item third, \$862,500, is for the expenses of the household. The remaining items, amounting to \$106,200, are for the payment of civil pensions, and are under the control of the Premier.

We are handling two very sharp edged tools, which may divide a main artery of society, if we are not very careful. One is in the form of a justification of murder, in revenge of offences which it is said the law does not adequately punish. The other is the plea of insanity, which is prevailing in numberless cases, from petty theft up to rape, arson and homicide.—These tools had better be handled less vigorously and clumsily than they have been recently manipulated, or, as we have already said, the damage will be fatal to the existence of society in its present form.—*Ex.*

**A MAIDEN'S PRAYER.**

Hear! God of Love, a maiden's prayer—  
Sovereign of earth and heaven above:  
Bless all thy creatures with thy care—  
But chiefly bless the one I love.

And, as we promised each would bear,  
Their evening thoughts to love and Thee—  
Hear! God of Mercy, hear the prayer,  
He offers up each night for me.

A conductor on the Eastern railroad, who lives in Gloucester, Mass., was recently awakened from a sound sleep in church, and with his secular twang, called out—"Beverly! change cars for Gloucester, Manchester and Beverly Farms!" The effect upon the congregation may be imagined.

**DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.**

**TO CURE A FELON.**—It is said that a poultice of onions applied morning, noon and night, for three or four days, will cure a felon—no matter how bad the case; lancing will be unnecessary if the poultice is applied. The remedy is a sure, safe and speedy one. So says one who pretends to know. If a genuine remedy, it is worth circulating.

**PREVENTION OF SHRINKING IN FLANNELS.**—A correspondent of the London Field says:

"In washing flannels, or other woolen articles, have the suds ready prepared, by boiling up and so dissolving small pieces of soap in rain water, without soda; but do not use the suds when boiling; let them be lukewarm only when the articles are put in. The flannels should not be rubbed with a large piece of soap, nor should the material itself be rubbed, as in washing linen, &c; the fibres of the wool contain numberless little hooks, which the rubbing knots together; hence, the thickening of the fabric, and consequent shrinking in dimensions. Well sluice the articles up and down in plenty of suds, which afterwards squeeze (not wring) out. The American clothes wringers, consisting of a pair of India rubber rollers between which the clothes pass, are a great improvement upon hand labor—as, without injury to the fabric, they squeeze out the water so thoroughly that the article dries in considerably less time than it otherwise would do. After rinsing, squeeze out the water and dry in the open air, if the weather is such as to admit of the articles drying quickly; if not, dry in a warm room, but avoid too close proximity to a fire. Let any dust or mud be beaten out or brushed off prior to washing."

**To Cook a BEEFSTEAK.**—A beefsteak ought always to be broiled. The following is recommended by a lady writer:

"The frying pan being wiped very dry, place it upon the stove, and let it become hot—**VERY** hot. In the meantime mangle the steak—if it chance to be sirloin, so much the better; pepper and salt it; then lay it on the hot, dry pan, which instantly cover as tight as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated pan of course it seethes and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened and juicy. Every half minute turn the steak; but be careful to keep it as much as possible under cover. When nearly done, lay a small piece of butter upon it, and if you want much gravy, add a tablespoonful of strong good coffee. In three minutes from the time the steak first goes into the pan, it is ready for the table. This method of cooking makes the most delicious delicately broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining the healthy beefy flavor that any John Bull could require. The same method may be applied to mutton chops, only they require a little longer cooking to prevent them from being rare. An excellent gravy may be made for them by adding a little cream, thickened with a pinch of flour, into which, when off the fire and partly cool, stir in the yolk of an egg well beaten."

**CREOSOTE FOR WARTS.**—The Lancet, some years ago published Dr. Rainey's experience, detailing the effects of creosote applied to warts. He applied it freely to an obstinate warty excrescence on the finger, then covered it over with sticking plaster. This course he pursued every three days for three weeks, when the wart was found to have disappeared.

**To Color NANKIN.**—Obtain at the tannery a quantity of ground bark, which soak in brass or copper over-night; boil it smartly in the morning; wet your things, to be colored, in alum water; put them in and give them a good boiling; some lye or soft soap added, will make them much larger. By using copperas, instead of alum, you can make a very fashionable color between a drab and a slate.

# PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

Club Agents Wanted In Every Neighborhood in the West and South-West.  
EVERY RESPONSIBLE FARMER CAN ACT AS CLUB AGENT.

A FREE COPY FOR ONE YEAR to any person sending Five New Names and Ten Dollars.

## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, AND VALLEY FARMER

COMMENCED its TWENTY-FIRST  
YEAR JANUARY 2d, 1869.

The Oldest Agricultural Journal in the Mississippi Valley.

This well-known Agricultural Journal is issued Every Week at \$2 per year in Advance.

### LIST OF PREMIUMS.

#### GRAPE VINES FREE.

To any person sending 4 names and \$8, I will send by mail, carefully packed in moss, 6 well-rooted Concord Grape Vines, or 6 Clinton, or 4 Hartford Prolific, or 4 Taylor's Bullitt (white), or 1 of each of them.

#### SMALL FRUITS FREE.

To any person sending 4 names and \$8, I will send 1 dozen St. Louis Red Raspberry, or 1 doz. Doolittle's Improved Black Cap Raspberry, or 1 dozen large Red Dutch Currants, or 1 dozen Houghton Seedling Gooseberries, or half a dozen of the celebrated Philadelphia Raspberry, or 1 doz. each of the Agriculturist, French's New Seedling and Russell's Seedling Strawberries. For double the number of names, double the amount of Premiums, and so on.

#### AN ORCHARD FREE.

For 20 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give, nicely packed and delivered at any Express Office or R. R. Station in St. Louis, 50 Choice Apple Trees, assorted varieties, or 50 Choice Peach Trees, or 25 Apple and 25 Peach Trees.

For 40 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give double the number of the above trees.

#### SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES, AND OTHER PREMIUMS, FREE.

A Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine, worth Seventy-five dollars, for a club of Sixty. Or,

A Wilcox & Gibb's Family Sewing Machine, worth Seventy-five dollars, for a club of Sixty.

A Lamb Knitting Machine, worth Sixty dollars, for a club of Sixty.

A Boper Four-Shooting Shot Gun, with necessary accoutrements, worth Sixty dollars, for a club of Fifty.

A Wilcox & Gibb's Family Sewing Machine, worth Fifty-Eight dollars, for a club of Fifty.

An Aneroid Barometer worth Sixteen dollars, for a club of Twenty-Five.

A Mercurial Barometer, worth Fifteen dollars, for a club of Twenty-Five.

One of Geisler's Acidimeters to test the Acid in the Must of Wines, worth Eight dollars, for a club of Fifteen. Or, if preferred, one of LOUDEN's Universal Hay Pitchers, a No. 1 Carrier, Horizontal Pulley and Stop, worth \$8.

One of Page's Patent Portable Pump and Sprinklers, for a club of Ten.

A Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, being a combined edition of the Great Universal Abridged, containing 1,040 pages and 800 Engravings, and costing Six dollars, for a club of Ten.

A Saccharometer, an instrument to test the Sweetness of the Must of Wines, worth \$3.50, for a club of Eight.

N. B.—The Premiums of Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Fruit Trees, will be given, if preferred by club agents.

Names to form clubs may be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices.

Active, zealous go-ahead agents wanted to canvass every School District in the Mississippi Valley, for subscribers.

Farmers, Teachers, Preachers, Doctors, Lawyers, old men and young men, and Ladies, are all invited to form clubs for this paper.

Address, NORMAN J. COLMAN,  
Editor and Proprietor, St. Louis, Mo.

INK STAINS.—Poor mothers, who are so often betrayed into a fit of scolding, if not a fit of whipping, by your little girls coming home from school with aprons, and perhaps gowns, all stained with ink, calm yourselves, and smooth your ruffled brows, for it is not of sufficient consequence to make it pay to scar your souls in such a manner, when by a single process you can remove every trace of it. Just wash it in sweet milk. If it is not removed by the first trial, repeat the process, and it will be a sure thing.

## BANNER MILLS,

1308 and 1310 Franklin Avenue.

### PRICE LIST.

Banner Mills XXXX, per barrel,	\$10.50
Freudenaus extra, per barrel,	9.00
Banner Mills extra per barrel,	8.00
Rye flour per barrel,	7.00
Oat meal, fine, medium and coarse, per barrel,	14.00
Cracked wheat per barrel,	10.00
Graham flour per barrel,	10.50
Pearl barley per pound,	12.5
Buckwheat flour per pound	5
Buckwheat flour, pat'd hul'd, per pound,	6.5
Hominy per barrel,	6.50
Corn grits per barrel,	6.50
Cornmeal, granulated, per barrel,	4.00
Ground up corn, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1.40
Bran, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1.00
Shipbran, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1.25
Wheat screenings, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1.10

Sold and delivered in quantities to suit consumers.

WM. FREUDENAU.

jan9

## Raspberries & Blackberries

Being largely engaged in growing Small Fruits for the St. Louis market, I am able to offer unusual inducements to those wishing to plant—and particularly to those who wish to plant the TRUE MIAMI Raspberry and the LAWTON Blackberry—the best varieties for market and family purposes.

I offer plants of the Miami Raspberry, grown from one year old plants (much the best), for \$8 per 1000. The Lawton Blackberry I will sell at \$18 per 1000. The Wilson's Albany Strawberry, at \$6 per 1000.

For reliability, I refer to the Hon. Norman J. Colman, of St. Louis, Mo.

Address,

THEODORE KNEEDLER,  
Collinsville, Ill.

jan30-4t

A MYSTERY--ANY PERSON sending us their address with 25 cents enclosed, will receive by mail the name and carte-de-visite of their future wife or husband. NORRIS & CO., 52 John St. jan30-10t New York.

## CRESYLYC & CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS.

### Cresylic Plant Protector,

For the protection of trees, plants, etc., from insects.

In cans, 1, 3 and 5 pounds.

### Cresylic Sheep Dip:

A safe and certain cure for scab. Will also destroy vermin on sheep; increase the quantity and improve the quality of the wool.

### Cresylic Ointment

Destroys screw worm, cures foot-rot, and is a healing wash for gall and sores.

### Carbolic Disinfecting Soap

Will destroy vermin on animals and protect them from flies, etc.

### Cresylic Medicated Toilet Soap

Heals chapped hands, cutaneous eruptions, piles, etc.

### Cresylic Salt Rheum Soap

Cures salt rheum and similar diseases.

### Cresylic Laundry Soap,

For washing and disinfecting clothing, bedding, rooms, etc.

### Also, ROOFING PITCH and FELT, CARBOLIC ACID, Etc.

Send for circulars and price lists to ST. LOUIS COAL

TAR CO., 324 North 3d St., Saint Louis, Mo.

jan30-6m

## Hop Roots for Sale.

Every farmer wants at least a half dozen Hop Roots for domestic use. We will send to any address, postage paid, No. 1 Hop Roots (English Cluster), at the following rates: 1 vine, 25 cents; 6 vines, 50 cents; 100 vines, \$2. Address, jan30 BARLER & CONDON, Upper Alton, Ills.

For Sale—2 Alderney Bulls, one year old; 2 Alderney Bulls, two years old, Address, J. W. HARRIS, Rocheport, Mo.

Wanted---A Man who understands Gardening and the Culture of the Grape. Address, jan30-1t J. W. HARRIS, Rocheport, Mo.

## A SAMPLE

20,000 AGENTS WANTED. Sent free, with terms, for any one to clear \$25 daily in three hours. Business entirely new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling by both male and female. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER it 266 Broadway, New York.

## TIMBERLAND NURSERY

MARENGO, ILLS. E. H. SKINNER, Proprietor. C. W. MURTFELDT, Agent. One year old Apple trees—all leading varieties, summer, fall and winter. Also, Pears in bud and graft. Seedling Pears. Pear root grafts for spring delivery, and 2,000,000 Apple root grafts. Extra Early Richmond Cherry trees. Also Cherry scions. Send for Catalogue. Address, C. W. MURTFELDT, 612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo. jan30-3teow

## OAKLAND HERD--PURE BRED SHORT HORNS, of the most valuable strains of blood at all times for sale. Also,

### BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Catalogues furnished upon application. jan30-1yr D. M. McMILLAN, Xenia, Ohio.

## AGENTS WANTED

For the People's Edition of Conybeare & Howson's Life and Epistles of ST. PAUL,

With an Eloquent and able Preliminary Dissertation by REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of Yale College. Embracing a graphic and eloquent delineation of the Early Life, education, conversion, teachings, labors, travels, sufferings, perils, persecutions and missionary career of ST. PAUL; thus constituting a living picture of the great Apostle, and of the circumstances by which he was surrounded.

No work in the language approximates it. Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., President Williams College.

Solid, erudite, elegant, worthy the highest commendation. Bishop Thompson, of Ills.

A standard work of the highest character. Rev. Dr. Cray, St. Louis.

Dr. Bacon's name in connection with this edition is a tower of Strength. Rev. Jos. F. Tuttle, D. D., Pres. Wabash College.

Rife in scholarship, vigorous in style, extensive and accurate in its researches, deep and earnest in its piety. Prof. Bulky, Shurtleff College, Ills.

The most interesting and instructive work that has ever fallen under my notice. Pres. Caswell, D. D. LL.D., Brown University, R. I.

I do heartily recommend it as a faithful and valuable guide in the study of the Scriptures. Bishop McIlvaine.

It is one of the most valuable works ever issued from the press. Rev. Dr. Nutt, Pres. Ind. State University. A perfect Magazine of facts. Bishop D. W. Clark.

In its sphere it has no equal in interest or value, nor could you easily publish a better book. Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., Chicago.

It will accomplish great good for Christianity. Pres. Rice, Baker University, Kansas.

Commanding this book is but gilding gold. Rev. C. H. Taylor, D. D., of Cincinnati.

I regard it as one of the best books ever written. Prof. Stowe.

A work of great practical value. Rev. Dr. Munsell, Pres. Ill. West. University.

Send for circulars, with full particulars, terms, and testimonials. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 178 ELM Street, CINCINNATI. jan30-2t

## SEED POTATOES.

HARRISON, \$2 per bushel; EARLY YORK, \$1.50;

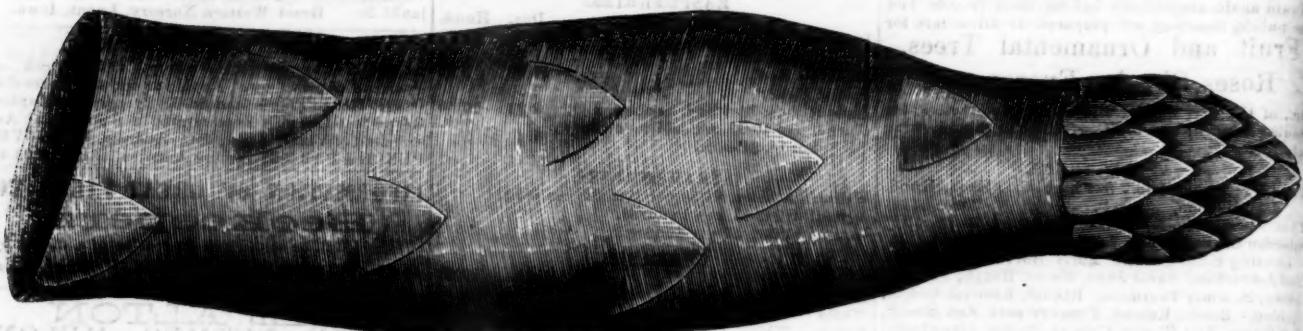
Also, 6,000 Evergreens, all sizes.

Address, GEO. M. DEWEY, Keytesville, Mo.



## CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

The best and most valuable novelty in vegetables introduced in many years.



This remarkable variety was raised on Long Island and very much improved from seeds imported six years ago from Europe; has been thoroughly tested alongside of the best-selected stock of both foreign and home grown seed. On the same soil, and with the same cultivation and manure, it has made fully four times the growth of the best Oyster Bay Asparagus of the same age. It is such a vigorous grower, that at two years old from the seed, it will invariably send up from fifteen to forty sprouts from one-half to one and a half inches in diameter, consequently Asparagus may be cut for market or family use at least a year in advance of the ordinary sort; the color is deep green and the crown very close.

Price, by mail, per 1-2 oz. paper, containing nearly 800 Seeds, 50 cents.

JAS. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

ja16-3t

J. M. Thorburn & Co's Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds, for 1869, mailed to all applicants.

### TAKE NOTICE.

ON account of our immense business and depreciation of merchandise, we now offer better inducements to Agents and Patrons than usual. Any one sending \$5 for 60 printed notices will receive one of the following articles:—Linen Watch, 1 pr. Wool Blankets, Long Shawl, 15 yds., Hemp Carpeting, &c. Send for Jan. Trade Circular, containing important information. ANDREWS & CO., 52 & 54 Elm St., Boston, Mass. ja9-4t

### HARRISON SEED POTATOES

For sale by E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Illinois, at \$2 50 per bushel; \$6 per barrel. ja9-4m

### PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Choice three months old at \$20 per pair. Address, ja9-2m] E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Ill.

### To Whom It May Concern.

Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, of all the Leading Varieties FOR SALE CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. Also Root Cuttings, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes, Grape Vines, Asparagus Roots and Early Rose Potatoes, all Warranted Genuine and of the Best Quality. Persons wishing to plant any of the above, would do well to send for a List of Our Low PRICES previous to purchasing elsewhere. Correspondence Solicited, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. CHAS. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J. ja16-10t]

### Apple Root Grafts

Carefully Grafted and put up in the best manner, at \$7 per 1000.

Orders for Special Varieties should be sent early in winter. Address JOHN RIORDAN & CO., Bloomington, Illinois. ja16-4t]

### Fresh Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds, and Small Fruits,

PRE-PAID, BY MAIL.

A complete and judicious assortment. 25 sorts of either Seeds \$1.00. True Cape Cod Cranberry, with directions for culture on high or low land. New fragrant Everblooming Japan Honeysuckle, charming new hardy vine, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen, prepaid. New Early Rose Potato, 75 cents per lb., 5 lbs. \$3.00, pre-paid. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade lists. Seeds on Commission.

#### AGENTS WANTED.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries & Seed Establishment

Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.  
Jan 9-3m

### Western Agricultural Depot and Seed Store.

WM. KOENIG & CO.,  
207 North Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

### Garden Seeds.

We have now ready our Annual Catalogue of LANDRETH'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS,

Which we will send free to all applicants. We are prepared to furnish Seeds to the Trade, and to Consumers, in bulk, at low figures. To all those not already habitual purchasers of our Seeds, we would say, if you want Seeds that are FRESH AND GENUINE; TRUST TO NAME, AND NEVER FAIL—be sure to ask your dealer for those put up and sold by WM. KOENIG & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Our name will be found on every package. There is not a seed of any kind which leaves our house, but what has been fully tested beforehand. The purchaser can therefore rely on having a pure article. To the Trade we are prepared to make liberal terms by the hundred or thousand papers, or for seeds in bulk. We DO NOT COMMISSION OUT OUR SEEDS, as is done by unscrupulous vendors of worthless seeds, who are forced to this plan to get their trash on the market, and thus deceive the unsuspecting purchaser. One season's trial of our seeds will so convince consumers that they will be sure ever afterwards to ask for our seed to the exclusion of all others. We would also call attention to our large and assorted stock of FRESH AND RELIABLE

### FARM SEEDS,

Such as Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, &c. &c., which we are prepared to furnish at all times at the lowest market rates.

Respectfully,  
Wm. Koenig & Co.,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

General Agents for the Celebrated

Buckeye Reaper and Mower, Deere's Genuine Moline Plows, Brown's Illinois Corn Planter, and McSherry's Wheat Drill, and Agricultural Implements in general. Circulars mailed free to all applicants.

jan23-4t

 Fairbank's Standard SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. aug15-1y.

### BOUND VOLUMES FOR 1866 & 1867.

Bound Volumes of the Rural World for 1866 and 1867, for sale at this office. Price, \$3 00 each.

### THE RURAL GENTLEMAN:

A Monthly Journal of Horticulture, Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Edited by a Practical Horticulturist, with a corps of Assistant and occasional Contributors. Terms \$1 a year, in advance. Specimens, by mail, 15 cents.

#### CASH ADVERTISING RATES:

Transient advertisements 15 cents per line each insertion. Eight words constitute a line. Business Announcements 25 cents per line. CANVASSERS WANTED EVERY WHERE. J. B. ROBINSON & CO., Proprietors. Oct 24-3m] No. 2 N. Eutaw-st., Baltimore, Md.

### Western Agricultural Depot and Seed Store.

WM. KOENIG & CO.,  
No. 207 North Second St., above Pine,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

General Agents for



### DEERE'S Genuine Moline Plows

Deere's Walking Corn Cultivator

The Celebrated

### BUCKEY REAPER AND MOWER

(The head and front of the Reaper and Mower Family.)

Brown's Improved Corn Planter

### McSherry's Grain Drill

&c. &c.

Agricultural Implements, Farm and Garden

### SEEDS.

WANTED Every Farmer  
To send for our Descriptive Circulars—  
Free to all Applicants.

Jan23

**A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.**

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

**Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease**

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

**Brown's**

**Bronchial Troches,**

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

**For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,**

**TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.**

**SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS**

will find TROCHES useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The TROCHES are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having PROVEN their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCHES are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN only "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Dec. 26-4m. **SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

**GRAPE VINES.**

We have a fine lot of strong, well-rooted vines, consisting of Concord, Hartford, Ives', Iona, Norton's Virginia, &c., which we guarantee to be inferior to none, and equalled by very few sent out by other parties.

Price List now ready and sent to all applicants free. Address, E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Ill. Oct 3-6mos

**\$500.000 REWARD** in Beautiful Presents have been paid our Agents in all parts of the Union, and we would say to the Ladies that for ONE DOLLAR we are selling Silks, Shawls, Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Ware, Furniture, Diamond Watches, Pianos, Cabinet Organs, &c., &c. Presents worth \$2 to \$500 sent free of charge to Agents sending Clubs of ten and upwards.

Circulars sent free to any address.

N. B. Shun all houses in this line with flaming advertisements, as they deceive you with long schedules and promises, which they have not the power or will to fulfil. Yours, very truly, WYETH & CO., P. O. Box 2931. 42 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Oct. 17-6m.

**BERKSHIRE SWINE**  
And Improved Poultry.

Send Stamp for our Circular and Price List.

G. B. & H. B. ALVERSON,  
Post-office Box 236, Cherry Valley, Illinois.

**PREMIUM CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE.**

We offer for sale, Singly, or in Pairs, Premium Pure Chester White Pigs, a number of them the progeny of our Gen. Grant Boar, the winner of 1st prize at the late Chester Co. Ag'l Fair. Also the winner of the 1st prize in the different States during the past fall. Pigs shipped in pairs warranted not akin. Breeding Sows now ready to serve. Address, W. T. & W. PAINTER, Jan 23-5m. Near West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

**YOU WANT MARTHA!**

Every Grape-Grower wants it, as the Best, Most Valuable and Reliable WHITE WINE AND TABLE GRAPE, yet introduced to the American people. In every way as Perfectly Hardy, Healthy, Productive and Vigorous in Growth than the Concord, from which it is a Seedling. It is, however, more refined and delicate in flavor, and ripens about 10 days earlier. It is Sweet, Rich and Sprightly, and will occupy even a higher position among White Grapes than the Concord holds among black ones. Also, Splendid one and two-year Vines of Concord, Hartford, Ives, Delaware, Weehawken, Salem, Rogers' and Allen's Hybrids, Iona, &c. Send stamps for Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of over 50 Varieties of Grapes and Small Fruits, to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, ja 23-8t] Delaware, Ohio.

**FRUIT TREES!**

Send for a CATALOGUE of the PIKE COUNTY NURSERIES. A large stock of Extra one-year-old Apple Trees; Splendid two-year-old Pear Trees; Grape Vines, &c., &c. Address, STARK, BARNETT & CO., Oct 3-6m] Louisiana, Mo.

**GRAPE VINES**

AND SMALL FRUIT PLANTS  
At low rates. Send for Price List. E. R. MASON, Nov 14-3m] Webster Groves, St. Louis County.

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XUM

## NEWS.

Thomas E. Tutt, Esq., a former merchant of St. Louis, has collected for and donated the Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis, a cabinet of minerals and fossils, the product of Montana territory, comprising about 500 specimens, mostly auriferous and argenticiferous ores, and the fossil bones of an elephant of a race now extinct. The present is acknowledged in a handsome note by Lafayette Wilson, Esq., President of the Association.

AN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, under the auspices of the Agricultural College of Manhattan, Kansas, was held last week. It was well attended, and we hope may result in good to the students and the community. We expect to refer to the session in our next number.

The State Agricultural Society of Kansas awarded two premiums on corn. One for upland corn on a field yielding 83 bushels per acre. The other on corn raised on bottom land, 68 bushels per acre. This seems to be reversing the natural order of things.

The Illinois (State) Agricultural College has also held a lecture session. Some of the most eminent agriculturists and horticulturists were heard on this occasion, and no doubt good seed was distributed with a liberal hand.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 23.—At a meeting of the Horticultural society, a committee submitted a report on the condition of the fruits, from which it appeared that the peach crop in many localities was already destroyed; other fruits are uninjured. Of 22 varieties of grape vines one year old, only 5 were reported injured by the severe weather, and only 1 of the 5 seriously. A bottle of Clinton wine, one year old, made by Henry Vories, Esq., was tested by the society and assigned a rank with Catawba and Concord. The weather continues clear and pleasant, freezing slightly each night and thawing during the day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—John Dewitt, the Chicago pedestrian, at 11 o'clock this morning accomplished the hitherto unparalleled feat in this country of walking 1,000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, for a wager of \$500.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.—New York, Jan. 23.—The Steamships Denmark, City of Antwerp and Ville de Paris, sailing to-day, took a fair number of passengers and \$900,000 dollars in specie. The total specie shipments for the week exceed \$1,100,000.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24. The Ohio Lard and Sperm Oil Company's house, Hay's Rag Warehouse, and Buckman's Saddle and Harness Factory, were burnt this morning. Loss in stock, about \$20,000; on buildings, \$10,000. Several firemen were injured; two of them badly, by falling walls.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—At the meeting held at the Corn Exchange, yesterday, resolutions were adopted favoring the reduction of tolls on State canals; the early completion of their enlargement; an entire and radical change in their management, and that a committee of seven be appointed to advocate these views before the legislature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate held its first Saturday session this winter. The suffrage amendment, by vote of 37 to 11 was made the special order for next Thursday, to be considered from day to day till settled.

Mr. Sherman's bill for an air-line road to New York, was then set aside, and Pomeroy's bill granting additional subsidy to the central branch of the Pacific road from Atchison to Fort Kearny, was taken up and debated two hours, after which the death of Mr. Hines of Arkansas was announced, and the Senate then adjourned.

The House spent the whole day on the suffrage bill and constitutional amendment.

Pomeroy's Pacific Railroad bill was, after a sharp struggle, taken up in the Senate this afternoon. It grants a subsidy in bonds of \$2,400,000 to extend the road, and the right to issue first-mortgage bonds to the same amount; also a land grant of 1,924,000 acres. There are exactly thirty-eight stockholders, and Mr. Pomeroy's cousin is President of the road, he having succeeded the senator, who, before the last election for officers of the road, was President, and his brother-in-law Vice-President. The road has already been subsidized at the above rates for one hundred miles from Atchison to its present terminus.

CUBA.—A letter from Havana says a plan for peace is being arranged and will probably be completed in two or three weeks. Slaves freed by the revolution will remain free, and persons now in arms will form part of the militia. The people will vote their taxation, and the government will have many republican features.

The planters of South Carolina have discovered that it pays to enrich poor lands, and consequently the prices for poor lands are going up. Some in Marlborough county, S. C., sold recently at public sale for \$14 an acre.

The number and value of live stock in Illinois, as taken from the assessor's book, is as follows:

Horses,	number, 854,842;	value, \$29,025,015
Neat Cattle,	" 1,520,963;	" 15,812,830
Mules and Asses,	" 85,001;	" 3,240,789
Sheep,	" 2,236,716;	" 2,337,866
Hogs,	" 2,300,150;	" 3,692,879

Total, 6,997,672; Total, 54,109,379. Which is only about one-third of its real value, as any one may know by comparing the numbers and the amounts. Of course these estimates include all the young stock. In round numbers, the value may be put down at 160 millions, while goods and merchandise doubled in full at the same ratio would only read 60 millions.

## THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22D.

The cold rain that ended the previous week, left its clouds and cold raw weather in charge of its successor.

During the first three days, the thermometer kept with great equality among the thirties. The last four days have been marked by a very low temperature in the mornings and evenings, while it was quite warm at noon.

The present appearances seem to indicate continued fine weather. The alternate freezing and thawing keep the roads in bad condition, and is exceedingly injurious to the wheat. The Early Tobolsk, and Ellwanger & Barry's Early Scarlet Rhubarb, are both above ground, showing a disposition to make quite an early start.

Mean of the week, 35° 37.

Maximum on 22d at 2 P. M., 54°.

Minimum on 19th at 7 A. M., 22°.

Range, 32°.

## ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER, January 26, 1869.

The weather continues remarkably fine for this season of the year; we have a little frost every night, and there is seldom a day but what it thaws more or less. Mechanics engaged on buildings are going right ahead. In the business part of St. Louis, good three-story brick buildings have to give place to marble fronts, while all over the city, new buildings are being finished or constructed from the foundation up. Consequently, there is less suffering for the want of labor than last year. The produce market is rather quiet. Millers, who only want the best quality of wheat, are holding off; so that while these grades are not quotable at lower rates, there is really nothing doing. In flour there is a decline of 25 cents on low grades. The supply of choice cattle is rather below the demand, while medium and poor qualities are plenty. It is now generally admitted that the hog crop is short. Not long since, parties came from Memphis here to purchase, hoping to save thereby, but found that pork had advanced \$1 50 per barrel, and was higher here than at Memphis at the time they left. We quote:

Tobacco—Market nearly bare of fine grades; bidding spirited; unsound and common lugs \$6 50 @ \$7; sound do \$7 50 @ \$9; dark leaf \$9 50 @ \$12 50; colored \$11 25 @ \$13; black wrappers \$14 @ \$18; medium color and bright leaf \$14 @ \$20.

Cotton—Active demand; nominally 27c.

Hemp—Nothing doing in undressed; dressed, sales \$235 @ \$240 per ton.

Flour—XXX \$8 50 per bbl; XX \$7 25; choice \$11; Rye Flour—No. 1 city \$7 50 per barrel.

Corn Meal—Nothing doing.

Wheat—Very dull and no demand for choice fall: market down since our last quotations. Choice white winter held at \$1 80; fair medium \$1 40; common spring \$1 27 @ \$1 30.

Corn—Mixed 71 @ \$2c; yellow, No. 1, 74 @ \$2c; white 76 @ \$2c.

Oats—Range of market, according to color and quality, 59 @ \$3c.

Barley—Still high and in demand: Iowa spring \$1 85; choice Illinois and Iowa \$1 95 @ \$1 97; fancy Minnesota \$2 05 @ \$2 15.

Rye—Range of market, \$1 26 @ \$1 30.

BUCKWHEAT—Sales 24 sks at \$1 15 per bushel.

Pork—Meat at \$31.

Bacon—Shoulders 14 1/2c; clear rib sides 17 1/2c; sugar cured hams 18c, shoulders for March 1st. at 14 1/2c per pound.

Hogs and Packing—Received 1,081 head. Sales included a small lot averaging 280, and a lot of 110, averaging 230, at \$10 75, and 1,000 for March 1st. to

average 235, at \$10 25 gross. None on the market unsold.

LARD—A round lot was sold, but we did not learn the particulars. Prime at 19c, held generally at 18 1/2 lb.

TALLOW—We note an advance to 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2, a firm.

Eggs—Dull and unsettled; fresh selling from 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2 doz. shippers' count and recounted.

Hay—In demand, steady and firm; tight pressed at \$20 50; on track \$22 1/2 ton.

BRAN—Sale 154 sks in bulk at 75c @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES, ONIONS AND GREEN APPLES—Nothing doing in these commodities on 'Change, and but little at store. Prices unchanged.

BRAINS—Dull; sale 8 sacks common mixed at 12 1/2 @ bushel.

SEEDS—There was more grass offering, but few sales—Including 19 sks dirty Hungarian at \$1 25, sks in, and 9 sks clover at \$1 12 1/2 bus, sks in.

DRIED FRUIT—Market quiet; sales 19 packages choice mixed peaches at \$5 15 @ 5 20 @ 12 1/2 bus, including of packages.

GROCERIES—Louisiana sugars have advanced a say, with a demand fully equaling receipts; plantation molasses and Louisiana rice active; other staples slow. We quote from first hands: Rio coffee—Common to fair 21 @ 23c; good to prime 23 1/2 @ 24 1/2c; choice 25 @ 25 1/2c. Sugar—Porto Rico, prime, 13 1/2 @ 14c; Demarara 14 1/2 @ 15c; Louisiana fair 12 1/2 @ 13c; prime do 13 1/2 @ 14c; choice 14 1/2 @ 15c; no Cuba in market. Rice—Louisiana 8 @ 9c; Carolina 10 1/2 @ 10c; Rangoon 10c.

SALT—Quiet and unchanged at \$3 20 @ 2 1/2 bbl for domestic; and \$2 80 @ 2 1/2 1/2 sack for G. A.

HIDES—The demand and market are steady and unchanged; Western flint at 22 1/2 @ 23c; Southern 22 @ 22 1/2c; dry salt 18 @ 19c, and green salt 11 @ 11 1/2 1/2 lb.

Wool—Nominal, with very little arriving. We quote: Tub-washed, 49 @ 51c; do and picked, 51 1/2c; Fleece-washed, 23 @ 41c; unwashed, 28 @ 33c.

## St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Supplies and offerings of good to choice cattle continue rather light, with a very fair local demand for first-class butchers' stock and the best qualities of shipping beefs, and the market for these remains quite steady; common cattle of all sorts have been light demand.

Extra to choice shipping beefs from \$7 to \$11; first class butchers' stock \$6 to \$6 50; second class \$4 75 to \$5 50; third class do \$3 50 to \$4; good prime stock steers \$50 to \$55.

Butcher stalls from 2 to 3c @ 1/2 lb; choice large steers sell at \$7 @ 7 1/2 1/2; good to prime \$4 50 @ 6; fair \$3 1/2 @ 4.

Hogs—Extra to choice packing, \$10 50 @ 11; prime \$9 50 @ 10.

## Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 25. Eastern Exchange firmer at 1-10 off buying, and 1-1 premium selling.

Flour—Quiet at \$5 25 @ 6 55 for spring extra.

Wheat—No. 1 steady and quiet at \$1 18 @ 1 22; No. 2 firm at 14 1/2 @ 15c higher, at \$1 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2c; clean with buyers at outside. Sales since 'Change at \$1 11.

Corn—Steady and firm; sales of new at 54 1/2c; No. 2 grade 49 1/2c; closing at 54 1/2c for new; No. 1 sold for cash at 70c, buyer May; new sold 55 1/2c, seller March, and 54 1/2c February. Nothing doing this P. M.

Oats—Less active, at 48 1/2 @ 48 1/2c for No. 2, and 49 1/2c for rejected; closing at 48 1/2 @ 48 1/2c for No. 1.

Rye—In fair request, and 1 1/2 @ 1c higher; sales No. 1 16 1/2 @ 1 17 for No. 2 \$1 14 1/2 @ 1 15; closing at 1 16 1/2 @ 1 17 for No. 1.

Barley—Firm and steady; sales No. 2 at \$1 80 1/2 for cash, and \$1 85 seller February; closing at \$1 80 cash.

Highwines—Dull with buyers, and no sellers; still.

Mess Pork—Active, at \$30 @ 30 25 for cash; \$30 @ 31 buyer February, and \$30 seller February at March, and buyer January.

Bulk Meats—Firm; ribs 15 1/2c; Cumbelands 14c cash; shoulders 12 1/2c, seller February, Peoria, and buyer, February, at Keokuk; green hams steady firm at 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2c.

Lard—1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 higher, with sales at 10 3-6 @ 10 1/2.

Dressed Hogs—Less active and a shade firm; closing at \$12 50 @ 13, dividing on 200. Live firm steady at \$10 @ 10 50 for fair to middling shipping.

Beef Cattle—Inactive and nominally unchanged.

Receipts for last 48 hours—12,108 bbls flour, 33,300 bus wheat, 83,697 bus corn, 28,820 bus oats, 4,061 bus rye, 2,770 bus barley, 3,665 hogs.

Shipments—10,616 bbls flour, 7,365 bus wheat, 22,72 bus corn, 6,593 bus oats, 370 bus rye, 1,962 bus barley, 3,128 hogs.